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in-faced Prince Charles and the Duke of Edinburgh follow Lord Mountbatten's cortege toward Westminster Abbey.

U.S. Considers Soviet Cuba Unit 'Very Serious'

By Fred Paris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UPI) — The government considers the unit of 2,000 to 3,000 Soviet troops in Cuba "a very serious matter" that affects U.S. relations, Secretary of State Alexander Haig said at a news conference.

He appeared to suggest that the unit will not be satisfied with the status quo, and said at a news conference that the unit is "a very serious matter" that affects U.S. relations.

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Palbearers escort coffin of Lord Mountbatten in procession through London.

Funeral of Sadness, Splendor

Mountbatten Honored by Britain

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Sept. 5 (NYT) — Britain bade farewell today to Earl Mountbatten of Burma, perhaps the last of its storybook heroes.

More than 2,000 persons — royalty from all corners of Europe, representatives of the Commonwealth, comrades in two world wars and friends of many nationalities — joined the royal family to

the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Donald Coggan, of the man whom Queen Elizabeth II called "Uncle Dickie," whom Queen Victoria

field at his christening, who fought in the North Sea during World War I and in Europe and Asia during World War II, who eased the birth

of an independent India as the last viceroy on the subcontinent and who shaped the postwar British military command.

The archbishop said that Lord Mountbatten would long be remembered for "his outstanding gifts: high enthusiasm and liberality of spirit; his integrity and flair for leadership; his lifelong devotion to the Royal Navy; his courage and sense of companionship in times of war; his dedication to the cause of freedom and justice; his service to the peoples of Southeast Asia and to India at a critical period in her history."

This afternoon, the body was taken by special train to Romsey, 87 miles southwest of London, where Lord Mountbatten was buried in the south transept of the 12th-century abbey. He was laid to rest, as he had requested, facing the sea, only a few miles from his country estate, Broadlands.

On the grass outside lay a wreath of hydrangeas, lilies and roses with the inscription, "In loving memory from Philip and Lilibet."

A man of great zest and good humor, who played polo and told jokes, Lord Mountbatten had said some months ago that he hoped people would be "happy and jolly" at his funeral. He did not mind death, he added, "as long as it is a reasonably peaceful and satisfying sort of death."

But the arbitrary brutality of his murder, at the hands of terrorists who blew up his fishing boat just off the Irish coast, created a mood of profound grief in the capital today. Tears were visible on the cheeks of some of the 122 sailors who drew the gun carriage and beneath the veil of Queen Silvia of Sweden. The faces of Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mother were pale and taut with sadness, but they both maintained their composure.

Dirges, Marches

To the accompaniment of dirges and slow marches played by massed military bands with drums muffled, the milelong funeral procession moved away from St. James's Palace in brilliant sunshine. Walking alongside the gun carriage were eight honorary pallbearers, representing the nations whose troops fought under Lord Mountbatten's command in World War II.

The American in the group was Adm. T. B. Hayward, chief of naval operations, and there were 70

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Israel to Speed Pullout

Sadat, Begin Agree To Joint Sinai Units

By David K. Shipler

HAIFA, Israel, Sept. 5 (NYT) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Anwar Sadat agreed today to joint Israeli-Egyptian patrols in the Sinai as a temporary policing mechanism in the wake of the withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force.

The accord, which represents a compromise by Egypt, was announced in general terms by the two leaders at a press conference following a 10-day talks at their eighth summit meeting. Details were provided later by Israeli officials.

"It took five or ten minutes only between Premier Begin and me," Mr. Sadat said, "to agree to take the whole thing in our hands. We said, 'If the Soviet Union wants to maneuver, well, let's take the whole thing in our hands, and we took it.'"

The problem of policing Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai and enforcing subsequent limits on troop levels there arose in July when the Soviet Union refused to vote in the Security Council to extend the UN force. In such a case, the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty signed in March provided for a U.S.-led multinational force.

According to an Israeli official, the plan envisions ultimate participation by the United States, either in sending Americans to join the monitoring teams or in eventually assembling a multinational force. In any case, the joint patrols are to be temporary, pending some solution involving Washington. It is not clear whether the agreement will mean the departure of the UN truce supervision organization, whose observers have been stationed in the Sinai steadily since 1949.

The ease with which Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin settled the Sinai question seemed to testify to the good working relationship they have created since Mr. Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem in November, 1977. Each called the other "friend" in speaking to reporters.

Their talks today resolved several other issues, but apparently failed to make progress on the critical problem of how to grant some measure of self-governing authority to Arabs living in Israeli-occupied lands.

In addition, as a gesture of goodwill, Mr. Begin agreed to relinquish Mt. Sinai and a surrounding area more than two months ahead of schedule so that it could be in Egyptian hands by Nov. 19, the second anniversary of Mr. Sadat's trip to Jerusalem. Mr. Sadat has wanted to celebrate the occasion with an entertainment extravaganza to raise money for a combined mosque, church and synagogue on the Mt. Sinai summit.

In return for the early withdrawal, Mr. Begin said that Egypt had agreed to allow Israeli tourists to drive and fly to the vicinity of the mountain and to a well-known monastery there, St. Catherine's. This, an official explained, would make it the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Petroleum Deal

They said that they had agreed on how much oil Egypt would sell to Israel on oil fields, but declined to give the figure. Israel had asked for 2 million metric tons a year and Egypt had offered 1.5 million. The final level was reported to be 2 million tons, with the price still to be negotiated.

Rebels Driven to Border

Iran Said to Control Key Kurdish Areas

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Sept. 5 — Armored Iranian Army units were in control today of all the strategic areas in western Iran after driving Kurdish rebels to the Iraqi border, press reports said.

The tank-borne troops who recaptured Mahabad, the Kurds' main operating base, reportedly arrested at least 60 persons there three days ago and were continuing a roundup in the city. Army tanks controlled the hilltop positions and strategic checkpoints, according to the Ettelaat and Kayhan newspaper correspondents.

The army today controlled virtually all the major cities including Mahabad, Saqqez, Bawkan, Naqadeh, Piran Shahr and Jaldian, the newspapers said. Reinforcements were being sent to the area.

Residents of the border town of Sar Dasht reportedly "drove out" members of the Kurdish Democratic Party who took shelter there after the fall of Mahabad on Monday. Kurdish religious leader Sheikh Ezzeddin Hossaini and Abdor Rahman Qassemloo, the secretary-general of the KDP, fled to Iraq, the reports said.

Kurdish Documents

According to Kayhan, the military authorities in Mahabad said that they had seized key documents showing that the KDP planned to start a guerrilla war in Kurdistan. It said that thousands of Israeli-made anti-personnel mines had been laid by the Kurds before they withdrew from Mahabad. The authorities also found three powerful transmitters in the Mahabad garrison vacated by the Kurds, the newspaper said.

Premier Mehdi Bazargan met yesterday with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Qom "to step up plans for the reconstruction of the war-scarred province." Interior Minister Hashem Sabaghiyan said after the talks that "medical aid and food supplies are being airlifted to the province." Police offices closed during the Kurdish revolt were being reopened, he said.

Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mohammed Mokri, returned to Tehran and announced yesterday that he had brought documents proving foreign influence in the province, news reports said, "I have brought documents that show

how some of the traitors in the guise of freedom fighters have harbored separatist goals for Kurdistan," he said.

Kayhan meanwhile responded to criticism by the Soviet Union about published reports of Soviet involvement in the Kurdish unrest, saying that it had "quoted reports of Soviet airdrops in Kurdistan from combined agency dispatches and not from its own sources." Tass denied yesterday the reports of Soviet involvement and referred to the "falsified reports of Kayhan International, which have no foundation whatsoever and are fabrications from beginning to end."

Journalist Expelled

The official Pars news agency reported today that Terry Povey, the Tehran correspondent of the London-based magazine The Middle East, had been ordered to leave the country within a week. He was accused of biased reporting. Mr. Povey said that an official of the Ministry of National Guidance cited coverage of Iran in the September issue of the magazine as the reason for his expulsion. The British journalist said that the article in question had been written by a traveling correspondent, not by him.

In Washington, Iranian Attorney General Abolqasem Shahrshahani said yesterday that the revolutionary courts, which have ordered about 500 death sentences after summary trials, will be phased out gradually and that the regular judiciary system will take over in Iran. He added, however, that both court systems will operate for an indefinite period and will continue to try to extradite Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and his family, "no matter where the shah goes," to face trial in Iran. The shah is in Mexico.

Meanwhile, the National Iranian Oil Co. said today that Iranian oil production had dropped almost 20 percent from average levels last month of about 3.7 million barrels a day. The company said that production in the southern Khuzestan fields during the last week averaged nearly 3 million barrels a day. On Aug. 14, the company reported the previous week's production as reaching an average of 3,689,280 barrels a day.

Thatcher and Lynch Meet After Mountbatten Funeral

By William Borders

LONDON, Sept. 5 (NYT) — The prime ministers of Britain and Ireland, after spending five hours today urgently discussing the problem of terrorism and border security, indicated tonight that they had come to no significant new agreement on what to do about it.

Meeting in a highly charged atmosphere after the funeral of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, who was killed in Ireland last week by republican terrorists, Margaret Thatcher and Jack Lynch agreed that "cooperation between the authorities of the two countries must be substantially improved," according to a joint communique.

But then, apparently, they fell back to familiar and established positions, with the British seeking tougher treatment of terrorists who flee south across the border, and the Irish insisting that the security problem can never be solved without political and constitutional changes in Northern Ireland.

"One must get at the cause first," Mr. Lynch said tonight. "I believe that it will not be possible to make progress in these matters until we

see some political initiative" by the British government.

And he pointedly reiterated that "it is the desire of the vast majority of the Irish people that Ireland be reunified."

The British position is that to propose any fundamental change at this point in the way Northern Ireland is governed would seem to be responding to the terrorists, and would encourage them. Thus, the communique went only this far: Prime Minister Thatcher "confirmed that her majesty's government's policy was to seek an acceptable way of restoring to the people of Northern Ireland more control over their own affairs. Her majesty's government would make moves to that end at the appropriate time."

Renewing their determination to stamp out terrorism, the two governments made "a number of suggestions, which will now be actively followed up," the communique said. But there was no indication of any new agreement in this area, and in fact neither side would even say what its "suggestions" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

France's Budget To Aid Economy, Raise New Taxes

PARIS, Sept. 5 (UPI) — The French Cabinet today revealed its 1980 budget, aimed at stimulating the country's sluggish economy and mending the tears of those in the higher income brackets.

The budget, endorsed in a session at the Elysee Palace with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, also contains new taxes on such luxuries as yachts, speedboats, private helicopters and planes.

Public spending will go up 14.3 percent to \$24.7 billion (about \$124.9 billion) in a bid to insure a 2.5 percent annual economic growth. Budget minister Maurice Papon said retail prices next year should increase 9 percent while imports and exports should grow by 2 and 3.8 percent respectively.

The budget, as expected, contained a deficit of 31 billion francs for the third year in a row, to stimulate public works and raise social welfare benefits. President Giscard d'Estaing hailed the budget — still to be approved by Parliament — as a document likely to achieve economic growth, the stability of the franc and "greater national solidarity."

Gold a Record; NYSE Lower

PARIS, Sept. 5 (IHT) — The price of gold surged again today to new closing high of \$327.875 in London, up from \$324.75 yesterday.

In New York, stock prices were off sharply as Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker pledged to restrain money-supply growth even though interest rates may top current record-high levels. Story Page 9.

In Dispute Between Conference Factions

Hanoi Assails Neutral Stance for Nonaligned

From Agency Dispatches

HAVANA, Sept. 5 — Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong told delegates today at the summit conference of nonaligned nations that the movement's first aim must be to struggle against "imperialism" and that they should resist appeals from those in the movement who want to maintain a middle course in East-West conflicts.

In doing so, Vietnam entered the political battle at the conference between those led by Yugoslavia's President Tito who want to keep the nonaligned movement on a neutral course, and those led by Cuban President Fidel Castro who want to edge it toward the Soviet Union.

Yugoslav sources reacted angrily to Mr. Dong's speech, telling reporters that there will be no compromise on the issue of keeping the movement truly nonaligned.

At a press conference last night, Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley said that there was a growing convergence between the non-aligned movement and the Soviet bloc. "In the attitude to liberation struggles, there is growing similarity," as well as "over certain aspects of the new economic order," in the way that the Soviet bloc looks at "certain types of structural change," he said.

King Hussein of Jordan addressed the conference today and assailed U.S. support for Israel. He said that U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East were bound to fail as

The fanfare in Havana masks a lack of consensus. News Analysis: Page 5.

long as the United States provided military, political and financial support to Israel.

The United States cannot decide the destiny of the area in "ignorance of the will of the people. At the same time, the United States cannot play a constructive and effective role that would inspire con-

fidence so long as it sides with the aggressor, an occupying power, and provides it with weapons as well as financial and political support," he said.

An emerging theme at the conference was economic cooperation and the need for greater help from oil-producing nations for less developed countries.

Yesterday, several leaders of poorer nations called for more effective economic help from the oil producers. Mr. Manley said that so-called petrodollars should be invested in the developing countries.

He also called for the creation of an economic coordinating unit to plan and direct cooperation between the less developed countries. The poorer countries cannot develop their economies if they continue to be weakened by rising oil prices, Mr. Manley said. He also called for surplus capital in developing countries to be invested in the poorer countries, not in the industrialized world.

Tomorrow in

weekend

A Message to the American Male: You Can't Escape Women's Lib in Europe

Why the Rolling Stones Record in Paris

May '68 Through the Lens of Diane Kurys

As 2d Tropical Storm Roams Caribbean

Eased Hurricane Hits Carolinas

From Agency Dispatches
COLUMBIA, S.C., Sept. 5 — The remains of the hurricane designated David, one of the deadliest Caribbean storms of the century, today moved through the Carolinas kicking up gales and dumping torrential rain while slowly dying over land.

Meanwhile, the Dominican Republic, still reeling from the David's devastation, braced for more flooding — from the tropical storm designated Frederic. Its winds, once at full 75-mph hurricane strength, were estimated at 50 mph early today as it moved across the Mona Passage from Puerto Rico toward the Dominican Republic.

Said Dominican Civil Defense Director Pedro Justiniano: "When it rains on already wet grounds, a lot of damage is done."

The storm forced the closings of

airports in Santo Domingo and Puerto Rico, delaying the emergency airlift of food and other supplies to the Dominican victims of David.

Dominican President Antonio Guzman said after an emergency Cabinet meeting last night that the destruction wrought by David — more than 1,000 deaths and \$1 billion in damages — was the worst tragedy ever to hit the Dominican Republic. David's floodwaters created two giant lakes there; no updated casualty figures were available today, but officials predicted that the final toll would reach "at least 2,000 and probably closer to 3,000."

The number of Dominican homeless stands at about 225,000 — and more were being evacuated from areas where Frederic was expected to flood.

Gale warnings remained in force in Puerto Rico and the Virgin

Islands, both recuperating from the two storms. More than 1,000 persons were evacuated from low-lying areas in Puerto Rico during a steady downpour of rain in Frederic's wake.

In Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, authorities reported that damage from Frederic — which hit Monday with hurricane force before moving into the U.S. Virgin Islands — was extensive in the island of St. Maartin.

David slammed ashore near Savannah, Ga., late yesterday with 90 mph winds, well below its force over the Caribbean, and by this morning it had been downgraded to a tropical storm. It was about 50 miles northeast of Florence, S.C., moving north at 10 mph and expected to turn northeast during the day.

Gale warnings were up from Savannah to Chincoteague, Va. Forecasters said it carried 50 to 60 mph winds near its center, and warned of possible tornadoes and flooding in the Middle Atlantic states.

Two storm-related deaths were reported — a surfer who drowned Monday at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and a youth died last night in a car wreck on a water-logged street in Charleston, S.C. Officials said about 21,300 persons sought refuge in 106 shelters in the eastern half of South Carolina last night as the storm advanced.

Electric power was knocked out for much of the area including Savannah, where residents awoke today to find thousands of felled oaks and power poles blocking scenic streets. On Hilton Head Island to the north, downed lines caused fires in two resort hotels this morning.

David, first declared a hurricane on Aug. 27, was described by forecasters as one of the 10 worst this century. It struck the Dominican Republic four days later.

Top Soviet Military Team Sent to Help Afghanistan

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — The Soviet Union has had a "high-level military mission" in Afghanistan for the last week, possibly presiding over increased Soviet arms aid to the pro-Moscow government that is under attack by tribal rebels and Moslem nationalists, it was learned yesterday.

The Russians already have 2,000 to 3,000 military men in so-called "civilian" roles in Afghanistan, which borders the Soviet Union, Iran and Pakistan. Some of those advisers may map counterinsurgency strategy and even direct artillery fire. But Soviet combat units as such are not believed to be in the country.

However, State Department officials said the secret military mission is led by two Soviet generals, including a commander of ground forces.

Moscow has accused Iran's new revolutionary government and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, among others, of fomenting the fighting in Afghanistan, which some observers consider to be a potential "Soviet Vietnam" where Moscow could get mired down in a civil war.

Tribesmen in Iran

A militantly pro-Moscow Afghanistan, if the government became stable, could aid northern tribesmen in Iran who seek to break away from the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's rule, thereby increasing the economic difficulties

in Iran that might further cut that country's oil production.

The formerly neutralist Kabul government was overthrown last year by Marxist army officers. An economic, military and technical assistance pact was then signed with the Soviet Union in December.

Several counter-coup attempts were put down by the government while its military units fought Pakistani-based insurgents.

The current assessment in Washington is that the rebels continue to gain. However, the Afghan government still controls the population centers and main roads and railroad lines, according to the State Department.

U.S. officials are operating on the assumption that the Soviet military mission was sent to the country to make an on-the-ground assessment of the situation with a view to shoring up the government with aid of some kind.

The dominant view is that Moscow will not send Soviet fighting regiments south of its border, at least not in large units, but will gradually increase the number of advisers and improve the weapons and training of Afghan soldiers.

The possibility that the Russians would call upon Cuban forces once again to act as their surrogates in Afghanistan, as they have in Africa, has been examined by U.S. officials but ruled highly unlikely.

Los Angeles Times



Irish Premier Jack Lynch has his invitation checked by a soldier on entering Westminster Abbey for the Mountbatten funeral.

Thatcher and Lynch Meet After Mountbatten Funeral

(Continued from Page 1)

might be, on the grounds that "matters of security must be kept confidential," as Mr. Lynch explained.

The afternoon of meetings between Mr. Lynch and Mrs. Thatcher, at No. 10 Downing St., began with lunch right after the funeral, and included a 45-minute session attended by only the two of them. Mr. Lynch described the mood of their talks as "very, very cordial."

Silent Tributes

BELFAST, Sept. 5 (UPI) — Most of Ireland, north and south, was silenced today for two minutes of tribute to Lord Mountbatten, but the calm quickly ended with the shooting of a Catholic by Protestant loyalists on a public bus.

Police said the victim was ordered to lie on the floor of the bus and was shot three times in the back.

He was hospitalized in satisfactory condition and investigators said the shooting was done by members of a Protestant loyalist gang.

Four Catholics have been shot in the past week in separate incidents since Protestant extremists announced they would resume retaliation attacks against the outlawed IRA.

Hundreds of thousands of Irish citizens paused for two minutes of silence to honor Lord Mountbatten at 11 a.m.

In all workers Irish government offices joined in the tribute.

George Colley, deputy premier of the Irish Republic, issued a statement telling employers and schoolmasters that observance of the silence "should be encouraged and facilitated."

In addition to honoring Mountbatten, the silence was designed as a tribute to the 1,957 persons who have died in the 10 years since the IRA launched its campaign to force British troops out of Northern Ireland.

In County Sligo, scene of the attack that killed Lord Mountbatten, his daughter Lady Brabourne and her husband and son watched the funeral on television from the hospital where they are recovering from injuries received in the bomb attack.

There were silent parades in many towns and villages of Northern Ireland and wreaths were laid on war memorials.

In Belfast, work halted for the silence in the city's shipyards and factories and in government offices and schools.

Meanwhile, in Dublin, the High Court rejected an application for bail by Francis McGil, 24, one of two men charged with the murders.

The judge said there was a risk Mr. McGil would jump bail since he gave a false name and address at the time of his arrest on the morning of the crime.

The police said they still were searching for four other members of a "six-member assassination team."

Viewed as Serious Challenge to Assad

Moslem Strife Continues in Syria

BEIRUT, Sept. 5 (Reuters) — About 2,000 troops have used heavy weapons to quell sectarian fighting in the Syrian port city of Latakia, Western diplomatic sources said today in Beirut.

The sources described the continuing strife as a serious challenge to the regime of President Hafez al-Assad.

The sources, quoting witnesses, said that at least 10 persons had been killed since the clashes broke out last Thursday between the Sunni and Alawite Moslem communities in the city. They said that the fighting began shortly after two prominent Alawites, one a religious leader, were shot to death in the latest of a series of attacks against the small but powerful sect.

Although the Alawites account for less than 15 percent of the population of more than 8 million, they hold most key posts in the government, the ruling Ba'ath Party and the armed forces. Mr. Assad is an Alawite.

Members Confirmed

The official Syrian Arab News Agency, in a rare admission of internal conflict, has confirmed the murder of the two Alawite leaders and accused the ultraconservative Moslem Brotherhood of responsibility.

Syria also blamed the secretive Sunday organization for the massacre on June 15 of more than 50 army cadets, most of them Alawites, in the northern city of Aleppo. The Brotherhood later denounced the Alawite regime but denied involvement in the Aleppo attack.

The diplomatic sources here said that the scene of the latest fighting was significant because Latakia is one of the few places where Alawites are in the majority and it is the sect's main stronghold.

The sources said that the clashes began when a crowd of Alawites

rampaged through Sunni districts of the city, looting and burning property. Street fighting with arms intensified during the following two days until about 2,000 Syrian troops moved in on Sunday. There was a lull on Sunday but latest reports from Latakia said that sporadic shooting had broken out the next day.

U.S. Views Soviet Troops In Cuba as 'Very Serious'

(Continued from Page 1)

the administration had concluded that the presence of the combat units constituted a Soviet "base" in Cuba. Last January, President Carter, in order to win the support of Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., for the Panama Canal treaties, wrote the senator that "it has been and will continue to be the policy of the United States to oppose any efforts, direct or indirect, by the Soviet Union to establish military bases in the Western Hemisphere."

On July 27, Mr. Vance wrote Sen. Stone to reaffirm that it was U.S. policy to oppose Soviet military bases in the hemisphere.

The secretary told this questioner today that "we do not know at this time whether it constitutes a base. Our conversations and discussions with the Soviet Union will shed light on this." As a State Department spokesman did last week, Mr. Vance warned against viewing the presence of Soviet combat troops in Cuba as anything resembling a new "missile crisis."

"I consider this to be a serious matter," he said. "However, it does not involve, as did the 1962 missile crisis, a question of offensive nuclear weapons, so there is a vast difference between the two. However, that does not mean that it is not a serious matter."

Guantanamo Question

The secretary was asked whether the U.S. had any plans to reinforce its ground forces at the Guantanamo Bay naval base in Cuba. "I don't want to go into any actions which we might take in the future," he replied, adding that "this is not to be taken in any way that we aren't planning to do that."

Mr. Vance was asked whether he

considered the Soviet response far — described as "stiffening" — had been "timely a serious." He said he had asked Soviet ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin to return to Washington from vacation "at the earliest possible moment" in order to discuss the matter seriously.

One questioner appeared to be up the puzzlement that other servers feel at the publicity given discovery of Soviet combat units in Cuba. The secretary said apparently he had been there since at least the 1970s. He asked: "Do I understand you to say that a 2,000 to 3,000-man brigade essentially was placed in Cuba before even this administration took office?"

Q: A force of approximately this size was, was it?

Q: All that has happened in the last weeks was that the intelligence community has now reached its conclusion. The Russians have done anything special in the last year or two?

A: That is true. On Monday, Tass, the Soviet news agency, denied the "discovery" of the Soviet troops as taking place on "the eve" of the aligned conference now under way in Havana.

On other matters, Mr. Vance commented that:

• The United States does not intend to undertake a new initiative in the volatile British-Irish question. He said that to "intrude ourselves" would provoke the resentment of the parties involved.

• The resignation of Andrei Young following an unauthorized meeting with a PLO representative and an Israeli protest was "a brought about as a result of action by the Jewish community — I want to make that very clear."

• There are no plans "at this point" for a summit meeting between the Egyptian and Israeli leaders. He in effect endorsed recent discussions between Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Palestinian residents of the West Bank and Gaza, calling them "a peaceful and useful conversation with the negotiation now underway with Egypt on a treaty for the Palestinians."

Polish Bishops Assail Abortion

WARSAW, Sept. 5 (UPI) — Polish Catholic bishops appealed today to authorities to ban abortions, which are legal in this country.

"All regulations affecting the life of a conceived baby should be called off," the bishops said in a letter to be read in all churches Sunday.

Under Polish law, abortions are free or can be performed by private doctors at a cost of 2,000 zlotys (about \$65). The bishops said that information about alternative, natural, contraceptive methods should be spread among young people.

Dalai Lama Sees No Early Return From India Exile

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (NYT) — The Dalai Lama, who numbers 10 million Buddhist followers, said yesterday that "some contact" had been made recently with Chinese leaders. But he said that he doubted that he soon would end his exile in India and return to Tibet.

The 44-year-old Dalai Lama on a seven-week tour of college Buddhist centers and public forums in the United States.

Asked by a journalist about the nature of the contact with the Chinese — and by whom it was initiated — he smiled broadly and said: "It is absolutely your right to put a question. Equally, I have the right to say, 'No answer.' Although an interpreter was standing alongside him, the Dalai Lama needed little help. "Sometimes I am a bit shy speak in this broken English," he said. "Do you permit? OK."

He repeated what he told The New York Times last July — that he could return to Tibet only if there was a change in "attitudes" of the Chinese, and that he had seen "some moderation" by Chinese leaders in recent months.

There are 1.74 million people who the Chinese call the Tibetan Autonomous Region, and about 2 million ethnic Tibetans in other parts of China, as well as many thousands of exiles in Nepal, India, Europe and North America.

While you're flying,
our
Cabin Staff is
walking
millions of
kilometers.



You are sitting down, relaxed and comfortable. But take a look at our cabin staff.

Every day, about 40,000 people choose Iberia. Our stewards and stewardesses do a lot of walking to give each passenger the kind of service that traditional Spanish hospitality demands. They walk about 5 kilometers on board the Madrid-New York flight, for example.

They know that your opinion of Iberia depends on the way they do their job.

So their training is hard. They have to be concerned about your comfort, give you the courteous, personal service you expect from a Spaniard... in other words, to treat you as a guest.

Smile at them. They deserve it. And, next time you fly with us, you'll notice that they try even harder.

This is Iberia today.
But we want to be better.

IBERIA
INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES OF SPAIN

MORE THAN 50 YEARS MAKING FRIENDS.

Mountbatten Receives Military Funeral

(Continued from Page 1)

American sailors and 50 U.S. Marines in the line of march as well.

Down the Mall, across Horse Guards Parade and into Whitehall, past statues of King George VI and Churchill, Britain's wartime leaders, moved the great cortege. In it were Lady Pamela Hicks, one of Lord Mountbatten's daughters; her husband, David; and all of the Mountbatten grandchildren; the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince

Charles, in naval uniforms with full decorations; survivors of the crew of the destroyer Kelly, torpedoed off Crete while under Lord Mountbatten's command; veterans who had sweated with him in the jungle and shivered with him on the high seas; and hundreds of soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen on active duty.

The coffin was covered with a Union Jack, and atop it lay three emblems of Lord Mountbatten's

eminence — the cocked hat of an admiral of the fleet, the gold stick, his symbol of office as the monarch's protector, and the sword of honor of the City of London. Dolly, his 21-year-old black charger, was led by a groom in a scarlet tunic, with the ear's boots reversed in the stirrups.

Six officers carried Lord Mountbatten's decorations and other honors, of which he held more than any Briton in memory, on large purple plush pillows.

Bells Toll

The bells of Westminster Abbey tolled solemnly as the procession reached the great west door, and when the coffin was carried to the catafalque, 14 Royal Marines played the fanfare "Supreme Command" on silver trumpets.

In their places were six kings, three queens, six princes, three princesses and a grand duke (including Prince Ramier and Princess Grace of Monaco). Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and five former prime ministers, and official representatives from nations around the world (including an American delegation led by former Gov. Averell Harriman of New York, and Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, who served with Lord Mountbatten in Southeast Asia).

Lord Mountbatten joined the Navy when he was 12 and spent 52 years in its ranks, and the funeral service had a naval flavor.

The lesson, read by Prince Charles, in whose upbringing Lord Mountbatten played an important part, was taken from Psalm 107, beginning with the words: "They that go down to the sea in ships, to occupy their business in great waters..." One of the hymns was the sailor's anthem, "Eternal Father, Strong to Save."

Malaysia Bans Trade In Rhesus Monkeys

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Sept. 5 (UPI) — The government today announced a two-year ban on the trapping and export of macaque, or rhesus, monkeys in a move to safeguard the dwindling population of the species.

In a statement, the Science and Environment Ministry, 18,000 of the monkeys had been exported last year compared with the normal 5,000 annually.

Rome Mayor to Quit

Giulio Argan, first Communist mayor of Rome, has announced he will resign in October for health reasons. The head of a city council coalition, he took office in August, 1976.

سكرا من الدليل

Sheraton
HOTELS & INNS, WORLDWIDE

A few words to our readers about our readers.

Earlier this year we asked our readers to answer some questions that would bring up to date our profile of the newspaper's audience. Such research was last undertaken in 1976. The questions we asked were critically important—not only to our editors, but also to advertisers who use our pages to communicate their sales message to influential decision-makers worldwide.

The response was large. Over 7,000 questionnaires were returned to Research Services Limited, of London, from more than 50 countries. A complete summary of the results and an analysis of the findings are published in a booklet, "Impact 1979."

We undertook to give to charity twice the value of all postal charges incurred by respondents. A choice of three charities was given and the value of

the donations were as follow:

UNICEF	\$1,304
International Red Cross	\$1,011
Cancer Research	\$2,422

As a great many participants in this research have asked to know the results, we are pleased to reprint most of the original questionnaire, together with our summary of the answers. The study shows that the average reader of the International Herald Tribune is well-educated, affluent, well-informed and accustomed to all that is best in life, including his daily newspaper.

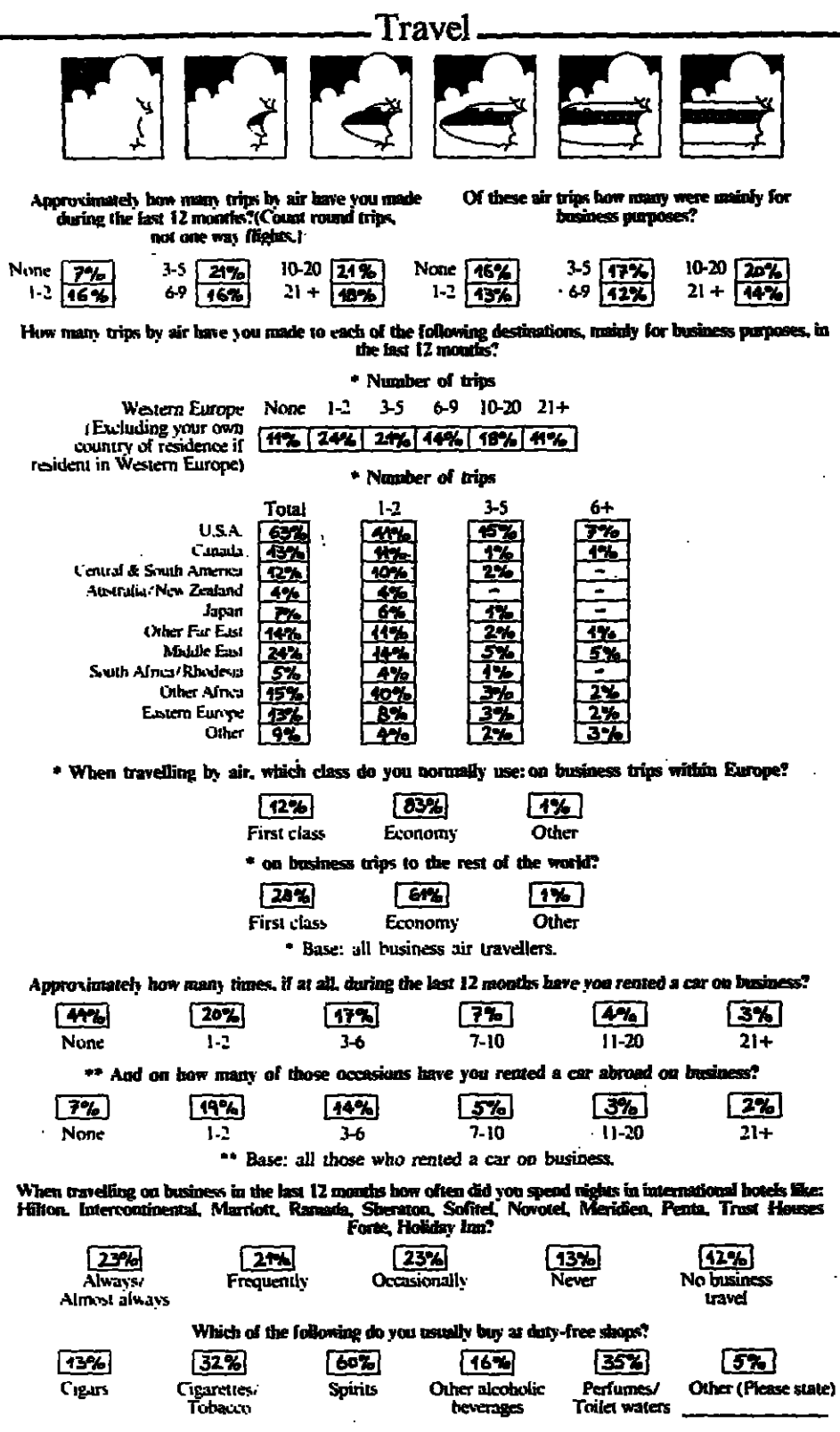
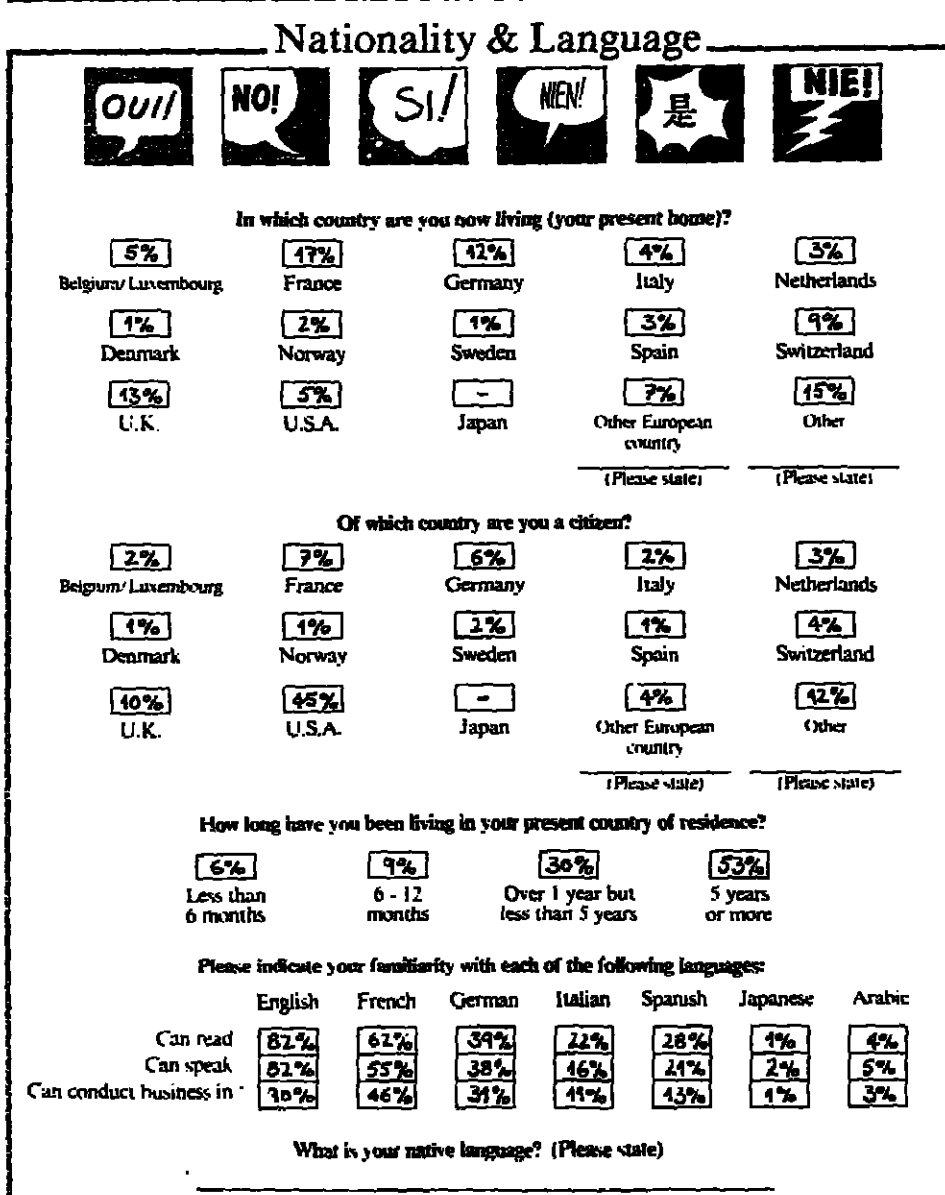
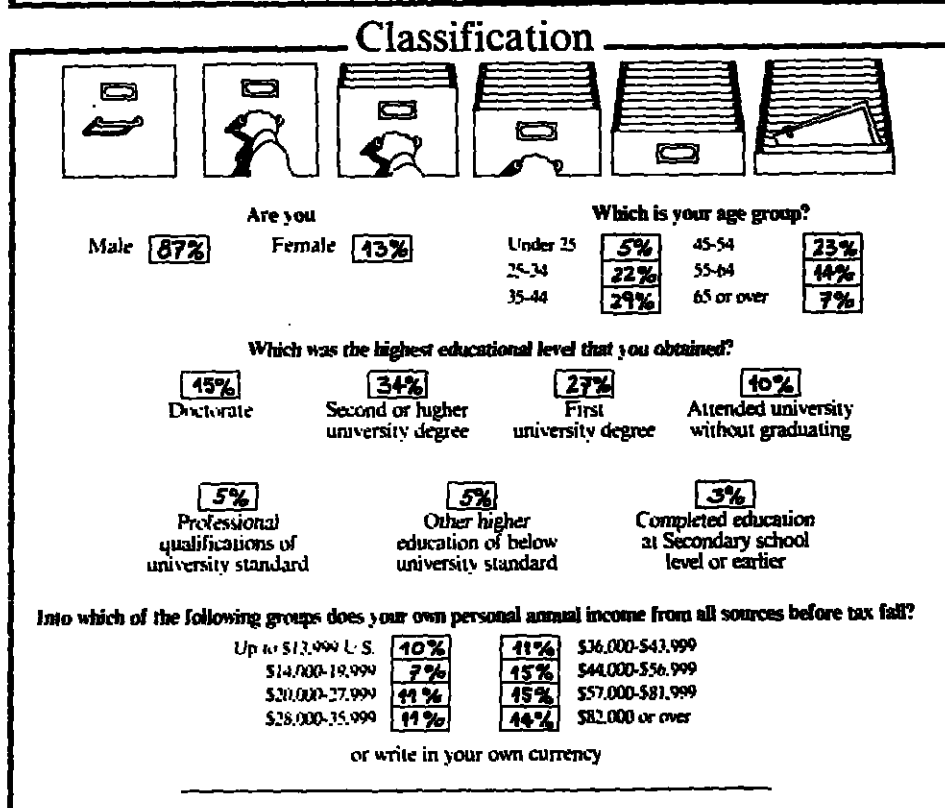
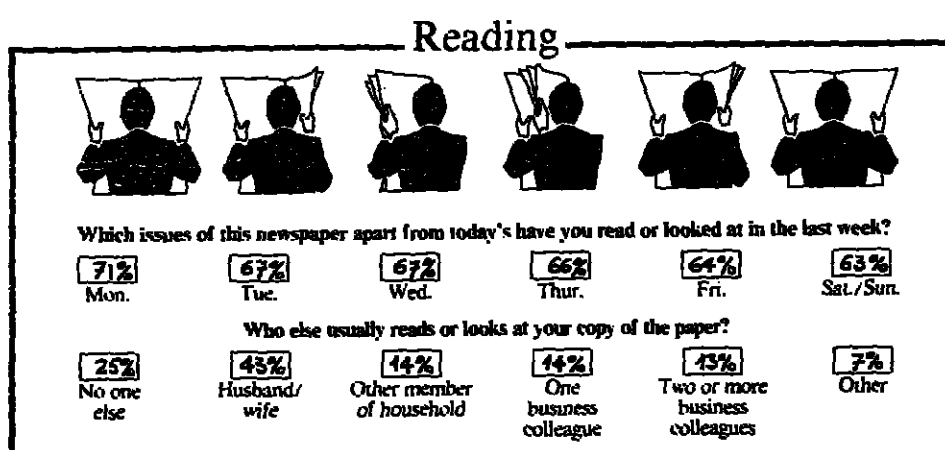
Lee W. Huebner
Lee W. Huebner, Publisher.

The International Herald Tribune Audience Survey Advisory Committee.

An advisory panel composed of leading executives in the advertising and research fields in Europe was set up to help in the planning and organization of this study. The panel met in Paris on two occasions, last December to discuss the methodology and again in May to review the survey findings.

The International Herald Tribune wishes to express its gratitude to the members of this panel for their interest, their time and their great help in the preparation of this research.

Mr. Alain Bourrut Laconture: Impact FCB, Paris.
Mr. Henk van Gijn: Vaz Dias, Amsterdam.
Mr. Michael Hook: Ogilvy Benson & Mather Ltd., London.
Dott. Alberto di Rico: Fiat, Turin.
Mr. Peter Venneman: H.G. McCann, Frankfurt.



Electronic Warfare

Missile-Site Hunter led a Boost for NATO

By Charles Lambelin

IDAHELM, West Germany (Reuters) — The little-known arrival in Europe of new electronic warfare aircraft has NATO's ability to pierce the Soviet's thick air defense netting to Western military

the most sophisticated air type in the world, say this U.S. air base in the main near Luxembourg.

main mission of the "ad-Weasel" squadrons, just reinforced the 52d Fighter Wing based at

tem, is to identify and detect potential enemy's main works as the eyes and surface-to-air missile

id-Weasel is the latest air battlefield of electronic has all military experts play a large part in any

modified Phantom. The Wild Weasel is not a new type of plane but a

on board a modified fighter, the F-4G. The concept was developed during

man War. There, the Force found itself faced

ense network so focused, and radar detection had certain regions were

reputable. To come this obstacle, it de-

create squadrons of air-pped with an electronic

sure apparatus whose escort the F-4s and F-

missions. The task of locating the

erally a SAM pit, and then with anti-radiation

der planes would then and destroy it, thus

in air corridor through the aircraft could safely

nger for planes from

was proved again

1973 Israeli-Arab Octo-

of the 102 aircraft lost by

forces, only 5 could be

to air combat. Soviet

A-6 missiles and high-

gun were the big

rs. into account the density

Link to Athens

W. Sept. 5 (UPI) —

today began weekly

service between Lin-

Athens with a stopover in

of the Soviet anti-aircraft systems in Eastern Europe, the F-4G Wild Weasel program came to be considered as one of the highest priorities for the USAF.

The system, linked to 56 antennas fixed around the planes, provides automatic warning of emission in most radar bands. It also gives the bearing, identity and mode of operation of detected signals and all of them are displayed on a cockpit monitor.

At the same time, all the signals received are processed by an advanced computer that stores in its memory the signature of all known enemy and friendly radar. This naturally involves knowledge of an enemy's electronic methods. All the major nations strive to find out as much as possible about their opponent's use of the frequency spectrum.

In seconds, the computer sorts out the received signals, analyses them and tells the officer sitting in the cockpit behind the pilot what the source is. For example, a "two" appears if the target is a SAM-2, an "A" if it is an anti-aircraft gun pit.

The computer also indicates which is the most suitable weapon system for the target in question. The Wild Weasel F-4G uses Shrike and standard-arm missiles for its specific mission.

Missile With Memory

These two missiles are fired when the target has been pinpointed, and they follow the enemy's own radar signals. The standard-arm goes one step further than the Shrike — it has a memory. Even if the enemy's radar switches off, it can home in on the target.

The advanced Wild Weasel has been conceived primarily to escort other bombers, warning them of the dangers from the ground. But it can also perform hunt-and-kill missions.

The aircraft can also act as a deterrent since SAM operators may prefer to switch off their main long-range radar for a while when they realize that the Wild Weasel devices are operating in the area, officers here said.

While SAM-2 and SAM-3 missiles are usually on fixed emplacements, for defense of airfields, for instance, the advanced Wild Weasel would be particularly useful to detect the highly mobile SAM-4 and SAM-6 missiles.

Only one squadron of the advanced Wild Weasels is stationed in Europe. "But it packs quite a punch as each plane can cover the whole Central European front

from the Baltic to Bavaria, in one sortie," an officer said.

The U.S. plans to build 116 of them.

more hungry and malnourished people in 1979 than the 450 million to whom the 1974 conference directed its attention.

Food production in the developing countries grew 3.1 percent in the 1970s, but on a per-capita basis it grew only 0.7 percent, well below the Rome conference's target of 4 percent. Accordingly, officials here have emphasized the development of specific food-production strategies.

Issue of Poverty

The council chairman, Arturo Tanco Jr., minister of agriculture in the Philippines, who was elected to a second two-year term, said that the situation was regressing in some food-deficit countries where population growth was outstripping increases in food production.

"Producing food will not eliminate hunger," Mr. Tanco added. "One of the crucial issues is poverty — how to feed poor people who cannot afford food."

At the opening session yesterday, Premier Kriangsak Chamanan of Thailand also pointed to poverty as the basis of hunger in the world.

"Perhaps the council should refocus the attention of the world on the necessity not only to increase income in developing countries but also to redistribute this income more equitably."

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland said the United States would continue to help meet short-term emergency food needs but emphasized that poor countries must develop long-term national food strategies.

Talks Criticized

The council will also discuss the food security measures that are needed until the long-term strategies have a chance to work.

Mr. Williams was not alone in criticizing the breakdown in talks in February to reach a new International Wheat Agreement, which would provide for nationally based but internationally coordinated wheat reserves and would stabilize the world market in what is the most heavily traded food.

Council officials expressed hope for a new attempt to reach an agreement, but Mr. Bergland indicated the United States was in a hurry for another conference if it was to meet another 60 weeks of fruitless sessions.



Rolff Schild, accompanied by a police officer, arrives in Olbia, Sardinia, after he was released by kidnappers early yesterday.

Sardinia Bandits Release Briton But Hold Family

OLBIA, Sardinia, Sept. 5 (AP) — British businessman Rolff Schild was freed at dawn today after an eight-hour trek on foot and horseback but kidnappers reportedly demanded 20 billion lire (nearly \$25 million) for the release of his wife and 14-year-old daughter, held with him since Aug. 22.

It was the highest ransom figure ever in Italy and police sources quoted Mr. Schild as saying it was a "crazy demand" he could not meet. The police said Sardinian bandits have often released one hostage to report their ransom demands.

Mr. Schild, 55, was picked up by a bus on a country road near Bono in the island's mountainous interior. "He looked like a ghost of a man," said Sebastiano Sulas, 37, a bus passenger, who said Mr. Schild was on his knees in the center of the road when found. "He didn't even have the strength to climb on."

He had scratches on his face, which indicated he had been taken through bushes by his captors. The police said Mr. Schild told them he had traveled three hours on foot and five on horseback, keeping to the backwoods away from police roadblocks, which have been set up in the face of a wave of abductions here.

There have been 40 kidnappings in Italy this year, 12 of them on Sardinia.

The highest previous ransom demand in Italy was 6 billion lire

Havana Fanfare Masks Lack of Consensus

By Flora Lewis

HAVANA, Sept. 5 (NYT) — The tenor of the nonaligned summit was summed up yesterday by Singapore's foreign minister, Sinnathamby Rajaratnam. The veteran diplomat said that the parade of orators reminded him of the story about the lawyer who got up in court and said: "Now, gentlemen, let me tell you the opinions on which my facts are based."

There are many new countries and a number of brand new regimes in the 18-year-old movement but, with its collection of some flamboyant personalities and its almost formless mode of operation, it has developed some highly sophisticated political techniques.

The surface at times echoes the bluster and fanfare of a political circus. Underneath, there is a whirlpool of currents that suddenly cross and throw up mystifying mists.

The Cuban setting for the movement's sixth triennial summit of nearly 100 delegations has been a factor. There is the exultantly revolutionary figure of Fidel Castro, host and chairman for the next three years, to stir those who share his views and caution others with the risk of being called soft on imperialism if they dare to make too brusque a challenge.

Slogans in Streets

The hall is new, comfortable and businesslike with no ornaments or slogans but the stylized figure 6, white on a red background, which is the conference symbol, and the word "summit" in Spanish, English, French and Arabic. But the streets and buildings of Havana are full of rousing slogans.

Cuba is poor and it costs a lot of

money to play host, so it is considered ungrateful to wonder openly about working constraints, especially when whole fleets of new Soviet Fiats and Volgas and, it is said, 115 new Mercedes have been provided for the convenience of the visitors.

There have been some little slipups, no doubt inevitable at a complex undertaking, such as Egyptians finding their national anthem being played when Mr. Castro welcomed Iraq's new president, Saddam Hussein. And there have been some moments of relaxation, at the midnight inauguration of Havana's new theater or at the lavish Ziegfeld-type show under the colored lights of the Tropicana Garden nightclub.

But mostly there is oratory, up to 12 hours a day, and intricate behind-the-scenes maneuvers — for committee chairmanships, for the order of speakers, for the production of the traditional final resolution that is the major effort of the conference.

Language of Discretion

The method of decision is consensus, a slippery notion requiring elaborate bargaining with a judicious use of bluff, since there are no votes.

Speakers have repeatedly intoned the importance and value of the nonaligned movement in shifting a measure of power to the weak majority of nations in the world, protecting them from the pressures of the mighty. But sensitivities to those powers outside and inside have usually dictated a coded language of discretion in quarrels that do in fact affect the survival and ambitions of the countries involved.

The result is a now-you-see-it, now-you-don't image of nonalignment, with real assessments of what the movement means and can do shifting rapidly as the winds of influence are manipulated.

"It doesn't really matter much what happens here," said a delegate supporting what has come to be called the Yugoslav-led "silent majority" against Cuba's pronounced tilt toward Soviet causes. "Everybody will vote as they choose when it comes to the United Nations, this doesn't constitute a commitment."

But delegates in the same group say privately that they are worried about the way that they have been put on the defensive. The procedure of the movement allows the host to submit a draft resolution, to be only amended in the negotiations and, at the end, to be proclaimed as a unanimous expression of views and undertakings, with or without individual reservations.

The nose-counts of forces are made according to how many delegates speak up for and against crucial points. At the moment, participants figure 21 for the Cuban side,

27 for the Yugoslavs, and the rest silent.

This is a startling change from the meeting of nonaligned foreign ministers at Belgrade just a year ago, when the Cubans could only muster a maximum of 9 or 10. In part, it reflects the weight inherent in the role of host. In part, it reflects the change of regimes in some countries after revolutions and the gradually growing interest of Latin America in the group.

Nicaragua, Granada and Surinam are new Western Hemisphere members that are tending to vote with Cuba. Uganda, Iran, India, Algeria and Nigeria, plus Cambodia — which Cuba has succeeded in keeping out of the conference because of the argument on who represents it — are among those whose governments have changed in the past year.

Nobody is put openly on the spot, as at the UN. So the tendency is for countries to hold their peace on issues where their interests are not directly involved, in return for similar indulgence toward their passionate causes from the others.

The exceptions are the countries that aspire to striking prominence in the world political firmament, and the nonaligned movement, by the very fluidity of its shape, gives them a rare chance out of proportion to their actual weight.

The result is a loudspeaker effect that bears little direct relation to the lofty principles trumpeted, but does constitute a certain force in international relations. How penetrating it is depends on events elsewhere and the unvoiced reservations of countries that find it convenient not to stand up and be counted here.

Red Cross Worker

Missing in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Sept. 5 (Reuters) — A Zimbabwe Rhodesian Red Cross field worker is missing in the eastern border region and security forces fear he has been abducted by guerrillas, a spokesman for military headquarters said today.

He said security forces were searching for Simon Katarere, who was last seen driving his Red Cross vehicle Monday on an African reservation.

Tar/taste barrier broken.

MERIT's "Enriched Flavor" breakthrough gives unprecedented taste in low tar cigarettes.

Up to now the theory was good taste didn't go with low tar.

But now a breakthrough—a process called "Enriched Flavor" has made possible a remarkable new cigarette, Merit.

A cigarette which is establishing a whole new taste standard for low tar smoking.

"Enriched Flavor" More than 2000 components of tobacco smoke were analysed one by one. Researchers succeeded in isolating certain natural ingredients which deliver taste way out of proportion to tar.

By packing extra quantities of these "key" flavor-rich

ingredients into a low tar cigarette, Merit was created.

Taste Tests confirm it.

Merit has now been taste-tested among many thousands of smokers in Europe and the U.S.A.

A significant majority of smokers reported Merit delivered as much—or more—flavor as cigarettes bearing up to 60% more tar.

You've been listening to low tar/good taste claims for long enough. Now smoke the cigarette that finally gets them together.

Truly satisfying smoking and low tar too. The cigarette is Merit.



Order and Havoc in Mongolia 1970s Revealed by China

BEIJING, Sept. 5 (UPI) — Ex-communist officials said today that thousands of Chinese and Mongolian party cadres were affected, if alleged, "Dozens of thousands of them are dead. It wreaked unprecedented havoc in the Mongolian Autonomous Region," the report continued.

The disorders were said to have occurred between 1971-76 when China was effectively run by advisers of Mao known as the "Gang of Four." The group, which included Mao's widow, dominated politics during the leader's declining years, beginning around 1971. They were arrested following his death in 1976.

In Inner Mongolia, the newspaper said, followers of the gang tried to consolidate power by provoking disturbances. They also staged show trials of party officials who disagreed with them.

Events in Peking this year were marked by the presence of large groups of people from north and central China, including Inner Mongolia.

Often dressed in tattered clothing and sleeping in the streets, they said they were trying to get the central government to clear them or their relatives of unjust convictions on false charges.

Because of their "crimes," many said they lost their jobs, homes, and ration cards, and provincial officials have so far been either unable or unwilling to help them.

Zaccagnini Bows Out Of Italian Party Vote

ROME, Sept. 5 (AP) — Benigno Zaccagnini, the secretary-general of the Christian Democratic Party, said yesterday that he will not seek re-election as the leader of Italy's dominant party.

Mr. Zaccagnini made his announcement to the national council of the party, thus avoiding a potential challenge to his leadership during the party congress in December. His withdrawal boosted the chances of former Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani to regain the post as secretary-general.

Ad in U.S. Been AWOL

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5 — The ad bodies of two young men in a cargo container from Finland Aug. 20 were identified as Army men on a military base in many, the Los Angeles tried. A container shipping company, chocolate bars and cigarettes were found with investigators said. The left the Finnish port of 3 or 4, then traveled by truck before arriving in company.

The Irish Cure

Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, met yesterday with Jack Lynch, her Irish counterpart, to urge him to take certain steps that will make it easier for the British and Northern Irish authorities to counter terrorism: hot pursuit across the 300-mile unmarked border, extradition of suspects sought for crimes in Britain or Ulster, and so forth. It sounds reasonable — an extension of the example Mrs. Thatcher set by visiting Northern Ireland after Lord Mountbatten was assassinated and 18 British soldiers killed last week. That tour answered a clear public need to show that the political leadership is not intimidated by terror.

But the new steps sought by Mrs. Thatcher may not be so reasonable. Ireland's anti-terrorist performance, both in terms of laws on the books and the energy of its officials, does not support Mrs. Thatcher's implicit premise that Ireland has lagged in this regard. Nor does Ireland's record support the offensive suggestion sometimes made by others that considerations of Catholic solidarity are to blame.

Perhaps there are further steps that the Ulster constabulary and the British Army could take in Northern Ireland to make their battle against terrorism (Catholic and Protestant) more effective. Mrs. Thatcher's government, which in the absence of Ulster self-rule controls both of those bodies, is reviewing the

security needs, and Mr. Lynch should be doing the same. But notwithstanding the emotion of the moment, it would be an error for yet another British government to treat the Irish question as though it were chiefly a matter for the police. This is the gist of the counsel Mr. Lynch offered Mrs. Thatcher yesterday. "Unless we can produce a situation in which the community in the North can give allegiance to a formal administration, then this kind of violence will continue," he observed the other day. "It is a question of getting at the cause of the matter, not the effect."

The cause of the matter lies in the Protestant majority's discrimination against and control over the Catholic minority. The solution offered by Irish Republican Army terrorists, to push the British out and precipitate the forcible unification of Ireland and Ulster, is a formula for bloodshed and civil war. The alternative, painful to seek, difficult to find, is a new political deal ensuring majority rights and minority guarantees in a democratic context. This is the direction in which Britain's friends, in Ireland and in the United States, earnestly hope to see Mrs. Thatcher go. If terrorism is the Irish disease, political compromise — or rather, political courage — is the cure.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Back to the Energy Plan

The most urgent job facing Congress, as it reconvenes, is to deal with the Carter energy legislation. No doubt many people in Congress had secretly hoped that, during the August recess, the devil might fly away with the whole business. But that did not happen, and Congress returns to find it in the same great disorderly pile of papers in which it had been left a month ago.

The basic design of President Carter's July energy plan is flawed. Congress, quite properly, is not inclined to pass it as it stands. It hooks together a great many ideas of widely varying merit, and the first thing Congress must do is to disentangle them and decide which have to be addressed immediately.

Above all, the windfall profits tax needs to be severed from all the other programs. The administration thought that it was strengthening the package by proposing that the tax finance everything else. But this linkage has only diminished the chance of passage, for the opponents of each section are joining forces to fight the whole thing. The legislation now threatens to slide into the same sort of impasse that seized the last Carter energy program in 1977-78.

Taken separately, the case for a tax on oil production is a strong one. Revenues will rise enormously, in part because of public policy. By announcing an absolute quota for oil imports, Mr. Carter has given the domestic oil producers a degree of protection enjoyed by no other industry. The administration would have been wiser to avoid the slippery

concept of a windfall profit and simply put a flat tax on each barrel of oil as it comes out of the well. But by one mechanism or another, an oil tax is fair and necessary.

Then other parts of the energy plan shouldn't wait for a resolution of the tax issue — nor should they depend on the amount of money that the tax raises. Poor families' need for aid, in paying their heating oil bills, requires a response at once from Congress. Winter is, after all, on its way. The obvious solution is a system of fuel stamps that, by reason of their close analogy with food stamps, can be put into effect quickly.

Next priority goes to initiatives that will produce the most rapid results in reducing the country's need for oil. Conservation comes first. Industrial conversion to coal is second. Solar energy development is third. All will rapidly repay investments, both public and private, that are made now. There is good reason to begin, on a limited scale, building pilot plants for synthetic fuels.

But the president's proposed Energy Security Corporation, with its \$88 billion for synthetics and its heavy insulation from political control, is — at the least — questionable. That's the kind of thing that Congress could best put off until after the next election. It is late in the year, and precedence necessarily goes to the legislation that can make a difference in the months and years immediately ahead.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Book Fairs, Soviet Style

The Russians seem to have discovered a terrific new synthetic fuel. It's called books. There is an endless supply of them to be imported from the United States; thereupon they can be seized and consigned to the incinerator. True, it's not yet certain that this is what the Russians are really up to at the so-called book fair they are sponsoring in Moscow or that the confiscated books are actually being burned. But it is as good a justification for what is going on as any you are likely to hear and probably better — that is, a lot more respectable — than the truth.

"Moscow Book Fair Marred by Censorship, Visa Disputes," a headline in The Washington Post accurately reported on Sunday. "Marred" is such a wonderfully right and resonant word here, expressing, as it so often does, in the most positively decorous way, a situation that is plain ruin. One thinks of the chaplain in that Evelyn Waugh novel, staring bemusedly into the middle distance and murmuring his vague reproach to the mothers at the school parents-day event who had fallen to hideous fighting and name-calling among themselves — "I think unpleasantness so mars the afternoon." Likewise censorship, not to mention confiscation, can really mar your basic, all-purpose international book fair.

First there was the fracas over the Soviet authorities' refusal to issue a visa to the presi-

dent of Random House books, Robert Bernstein, whose exertions on behalf of human rights around the world, including in the Soviet Union, have evidently been too much for them. Then there was the voracious appetite of the Kremlin book-banners whose triumphs were reported over the weekend in the manner of a holiday death toll — the number of bannings kept being expected to grow, and the expectations were not disappointed. By Monday, UPI was talking of about four confiscated works. By Tuesday, the AP reported that 44 books had been confiscated.

Appropriately enough, the U.S. Embassy in Moscow has responded by calling off the gala reception planned to honor this great literary event. One's first instinct is to say the Americans should simply pick up their books and go home. But because there is a certain residual value to these events, despite the pervasive elements of sham, U.S. publishers and government officials should probably take another tack. This time, having decided to participate, they have done the right thing in making a ruckus and exposing the authorities for what they are. Next time, if there is one, they should make it plain in advance what the terms and conditions of participation are — and these should include, at a minimum, an outright ban on the banning of books by the Soviet authorities.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 6, 1904

NEW YORK — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Not so long ago we were a nation of dyspeptics, humorously caricatured as eaters of pie, bolters of food, lovers of indoor life in superheated rooms in winter — our men devoid as a rule of adequate muscle and healthy digestion, our women physically frail specimens of hot-house beauty at 20, who speedily collapsed when one of the bedrooms became a nursery. A great change has been worked in the last decade or so. Nowadays almost 'everybody and his neighbor' go in for outdoor sports, and the result in the better health of the people, women as well as men, is apparent on every side."

Fifty Years Ago

September 6, 1929

NEW YORK — Six internationally-known banks were "taken" for an aggregate of \$500,000 today in a swindle so simple that it left great financial minds stupefied. The swindler, said to be C.D. Waggoner, president of the bank of Tellerude, Colo., has disappeared. The swindle is said to have been worked by telegrams to the banks asking them to place certain sums in the Wall Street Branch of the Chase National Bank to the credit of the Tellerude Bank. After these deposits had been made, Mr. Waggoner is said to have gone to the Chase branch, presented cashier's checks on his bank in Tellerude and collected the \$500,000.



An Unhappy Washington

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — This is not a happy or even a purposeful city at the end of the summer and the beginning of the 1980 presidential election. It faces fundamental questions of principle and public policy both at home and abroad, but it is thinking primarily about the coming struggle for control of the White House and the Congress.

You might have hoped that this particular autumn was a time for reflection, not on our frustrations but on the progress of the nation in the last half century. This is the anniversary of the world economic crash of 1929 and the outbreak of World War II in September, 1939, but even Washington has no memory and is concentrating on politics and personalities.

There are only a few months before the first presidential primary election in New Hampshire. Not enough time, the political leaders here say, to get through the Congress anything but ambiguous compromises on energy, arms control, taxes, wages or prices.

So the talk and the "news" here are dominated by the tactics and personal problems of the prospective presidential candidates, as if either party or any of the candidates had an answer to the nation's fundamental problems.

Will Ted Kennedy run or won't he? Is Ronald Reagan too old and too narrowly dependent on the right to win? Can John Connally, the darling of Big Business — regarded by the Republicans as a newcomer to their party, and by his old buddies in the Democratic Party as a "traitor" — unify the divided Democrats against the GOP?

These are the prominent questions here now, and there is the usual exhilaration on both sides at the challenge of the campaign.

But underneath this game of politics, nobody here seems very happy with the process of politics or with the economics of the nation. The Republicans have been very quiet lately. They have been watching President Carter's decline in the popularity polls, and his frantic efforts to change his Cabinet and his personal style. They believe they saw him this summer gliding down the Mississippi barefoot to disaster.

Yet they are divided among

themselves about policies and candidates, and like the Democrats, feel trapped in a conflict of "special interest" politics beyond their control. Many politicians, including the leaders of both parties in the Congress, would like to think that they have returned to Washington from their summer recess with a more generous view of their responsibilities to one another and to the serious problems of the nation as a whole, but that's not the way it is.

The rising tide of inflation has eroded public confidence in all institutions, already under way since Vietnam and Watergate, and has led to a kind of defensive selfishness in support of local or professional associations, lobbying for narrow personal or group advantage.

It is the "special interest" groups that have been dominating the news this summer, with the help of the newspapers and networks that have been dramatizing their strident claims. We have been "bearing it" for Big Business and Big Labor, for the blacks and the Jews, for Christ and Chrysler — all with some honest claims and grievances — but we have been hearing very little for compromise in defense of the nation or for the common defense of the civilization of the West.

It is also a measure of the degree to which Young has turned his resignation to his advantage. Young is likely to receive such a rousing welcome in black Africa that the previous high enthusiasm during his African visits will look subdued by comparison.

Yet the immediate reaction to his resignation by many of his friends, even in Africa, was one of embarrassment and disappointment. A number of them concluded it would take years for him to climb back to prominence, even a decade if Carter were to lose the election.

Still on Feet

Confounding them, only two weeks later, Young is standing firmly on his feet — a major shift in U.S. attitudes, and maybe U.S. policy, on the Middle East superbly accomplished.

A widely respected senior official of the United Nations, whose specialty is the Middle East, has said that the "whole character of the debate on the Middle East has been changed." He went on to say that the U.S. press is hardly recognizable these days. "The Palestinian problem has had an airing it has never had before."

His opinion was echoed by a senior State Department Middle East

NATO Drawbacks

Putting a Worry Before Europeans

By George F. Will

BRUSSELS — Near the palace where, recently, a conference met to mark NATO's 30th birthday, a road sign points toward Waterloo. The name is a synonym for defeat. But Waterloo might better be thought of as the place where, when the arrival of the Prussians sealed France's fate, a theme of modern European history — the problem of German power — was foreshadowed.

NATO was founded at a hinge of history, when the task was to reintegrate a shattered Germany into the West, and to cope with the arrival of the Soviet Union in the center of Europe. NATO is a living monument to the best of diplomatic diplomacy in the immediate post-war period. But today NATO suffers from the cultural contradictions of peace.

NATO made peace possible; peace made European prosperity probable; prosperity made welfare states inevitable; welfare states made inflation probable; and inflation has honed public antipathy toward a form of public spending for defense that bears little responsibility for inflation.

Surest Sense

The NATO assessment conference was organized by Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. Of the various foreign policy institutes, it has the surest sense of who should be worrying about what. Henry Kissinger, one of CSIS's ornaments, wasted no time or motion in putting a worry before the Europeans.

NATO, he said, has assumptions and a force structure that are not adequate for an era when the United States has forfeited strategic superiority. The "assured destruction" doctrine (the theory that a stable deterrent can rest on the threat to incinerate Soviet civilians) confers an excuse for not doing difficult things (specifically, for not developing a "counter-force" capability). It enables the West to adopt a standard of "adequate" forces that is substantially independent of the level of Soviet deployments.

But as the Russians add to their nuclear war fighting capability, at some point, and soon, there will be only one way for the United States to fulfill its pledge to respond with strategic nuclear weapons to a Soviet attack in Europe: That way will be to attack Soviet cities. Thus at some point, and soon, the U.S. nuclear guarantee, the core of NATO's deterrent, will be insufficiently credible: It is hard credibility to promise to commit suicide.

Thus there must be (among other things) adequate theater nuclear forces in Europe, so that into the U.S. strategic nuclear guarantee does not quickly become Europe's only option in a conflict.

Started

Kissinger's comments start those who have not monitored evolution of his views, as expressed in many forums, but especially his SALT-2 testimony. (And Kissinger's comments bewildered those whose understanding of that testimony derives from interpretation put on it by the Carter administration, and some Carter reports.) Kissinger wanted to startle. In all politics, of course, but especially and most dangerously today's politics of defense, it is that (in Kipling's words), "There are more things true than are told." There is a NATO calculus: applauding while shrugging shoulders. The cynicism of a European leader goes beyond unwillingness to express to a public the fears they experience; the cynicism extends to posing in public the positions urge Americans to take (for example, urging American criticism of SALT-2).

Complacency

Some other Europeans see NATO as a complacency that is unshakable as it is unfounded. NATO "stood like a rock" for 30 years all very well, but a rock does adapt to changed environments. After 30 years, and at a point NATO members are spending \$1 billion a year on general pur forces, those forces could not last 30 days.

Robert Conquest notes that years ago in Britain, a Conservative could win in a working-class district by demanding that the Labour government build more doughnuts — "We want doughnuts, won't wait." Not enough European politicians are ready to risk campaigning for theater nuclear weapons for the continent.

Here, as in Washington, people who have, or pretend to have, a weakened start to the 50th birthday and the inadequacy NATO forces and doctrine, its quotas, with something like a self-congratulation. Dr. Kissinger's axiom that the imminent execution does concentrate victim's mind. But a competent mind does not stay the hangman's hand. Absent dramatic action, victim is still a victim.

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The Future of Andrew Young

By Jonathan Power

expert, who added "the pace of the turnaround in opinion has been amazing."

Can Young continue in this vein? After all, for the last two weeks he had the special platform of the presidency of the UN Security Council.

The truth is that any time he wants a platform he only has to ask Mr. Carter. There will always be a trade mission or some other device to serve as a soap box. On this trip, his Air Force plane was so overbooked with reporters that at one point last week it looked as if a paper as influential as the Los Angeles Times would be turned away.

Primaries

One can bet, too, that when Young makes his long awaited, but thanks to the State Department, long delayed, Middle East visit, probably this autumn, the media will be out hunting in droves.

Hard on the heels of that will be the opening of the U.S. presidential primary season. It was in the Florida and Michigan primaries in 1976 that Young, by Carter's own admission, played the critical role in winning the liberal and black vote that put him out in front. By no stretch of the imagination will Young's influence be so tangible this time around. Then Young was giving his imprimatur to an unknown. Now to a large extent, Carter will be judged on his own merits.

Nevertheless, Young will be an important vote broker, encouraging blacks to go for Carter rather than Gov. Edmund (Jerry) Brown Jr. or Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and persuading disaffected liberals and Southerners that in the real world a second-term president with four years of on-the-job experience can do more than any newcomer.

The 1980 election offers him a number of possibilities, all of which will pose a degree of speculation that will work to keep him on the

front burner of public attention in Georgia, Sen. Herman Talmadge decides not to run for another term. It is a reasonably safe bet Young will enter the race.

If Carter wins renomination, the Democratic candidate, Young will be campaigning for him, in a sure sign of high poll in the community and in the South. Kennedy for Jones elsewhere. The end, Kennedy is the only Young will be out healing wounds, making himself useful the new challenger. If the Democrats lose and Talmadge does step down, Young may go to Atlanta and run for mayor, positioning himself to try for the Senate in the early 1980s.

The big question, of course, what happens if Carter is re-elected? How does the president's faithful friend, despite Young's protestations that "I'm asking anything in return and expecting anything?"

Carter knows Young well enough as well as anyone to know that he is a "co-opted," hence his initial outburst, his inattention to fine print, and his lack of distance in East-West affairs. But Carter also knows Young has a breadth of experience ranging from urban affairs to the Middle East that few can rival. He packs a unique punch, not in Africa but in the Third World, large, and that he can speak the language of the Third World. He has a charm and persuasiveness that also knows, inside himself, what had not run for the presidency would have liked to engage in campaign for civil rights in Africa. In the end, it may be impulse that might tempt Carter to what is, for many, a do-or-die Young the job of a lifetime.

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Letters

WCC Defended

George Will's attack on the World Council of Churches (WCC, Aug. 25-26) is not different in kind from that made by Joe McCarthy in the 1950s, even though Mr. Will tried hard to distance himself from McCarthy. In typical McCarthy style, Mr. Will attacks with little factual knowledge of the WCC.

I wonder if Mr. Will would care to comment on the recent "Muldergate" case which exposed that the South African Department of Information has (at least until recently) been giving annual sums of around £200,000 to the Christian League of Southern Africa to finance a misinformation operation against the WCC. The WCC's Program to Combat Racism must be doing something right to merit this kind of systematic big-money pressure "buy-off" by certain South African leaders who are so frightened by their own racist policies. Mr. Will has obviously not bothered to learn anything about the back-

ground of the WCC's PCR or he would know that guidelines for grants made by PCR are very strict, specifying that all gifts must be used for humanitarian purposes. Thus the bulk of any grants goes to help the thousands of refugees who are the victims of racism.

Mr. Will further talks about the WCC being dominated "by vaguely religious but intensely political intellectuals who are remote from real political experience." Would he not be advised (before thundering from his remote journalistic corner) to meet with certain WCC staff persons (this writer is not a staff member) who come directly from the battle zones of racism and political oppression — from Latin America, Rhodesia and South Africa.

A bit more homework before sounding off would seem to be good general advice, even for such clever journalists as Mr. Will.

DALE OTT.

Geneva.

Swiss Drivers

As one who travels throughout Europe each year, I hope that you will publish more articles about driving laws and accident rates in Europe for the benefit of U.S. visitors.

Based upon my own experience (of 10 years in Switzerland), I would rate the Swiss as the most aggressive drivers. Seldom do they travel under 140 kilometers an hour on their autobahns and I have clocked some at 200 kph. Oddly enough, drivers in this law-abiding nation pay no attention to posted speed limits. If you drive at 60 kph per hour in a 60-kph district, you will be tailgated and then get rude gestures when the driver passes you.

We have a high crime rate in the United States, but we can take justifiable pride in being the most law-abiding and disciplined drivers in the Western world.

JOHN HENNEPIN.

Bern.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "هذا من الاموال"

Exercise and Health

Researchers Say Activity Can Reverse or Delay the Ravages of Aging . . .

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK (NYT) — Americans spend fortunes trying to ward off the ravages of age with such surface improvements as makeup, hair dyes, toupes, face-lifts and smart clothes. But once again it turns out, as that old '20s tune put it, "the best things in life are free."

Would you believe that one of them is exercise? Whether you are 20, 40 or 80, accumulating evidence indicates that you can delay or reverse many of the deteriorating effects of age through exercise. And the benefits can be experienced even by those confined indoors or to wheelchairs or otherwise limited in physical activity.

Exercise is certainly not the illusory fountain of youth. But to appreciate some of its demonstrated benefits, it helps to understand what happens to your body as you age. Dr. Herbert deVries, director of the exercise laboratory at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, says the following changes occur:

The heart's ability to pump blood declines about 8 percent each decade after adulthood. Blood pressure increases with age, as fatty deposits clog the arteries (atherosclerosis). By middle age, the opening of the coronary arteries is 29 percent less than in the 20s.

Lung Capacity

As you get older, lung capacity decreases and the chest wall stiffens, reducing the amount of oxygen available to your body tissues. The skeletal muscles (such as those in your arms and legs) gradually lose strength, and endurance for muscular activity is reduced. With the passage of each decade, 3 to 5 percent of muscle tissue is actually lost. At the same time, the percentage of your body that is fat increases (to retain the same proportion of fat to lean body mass, you have to weigh less and less as you get older).

Your body's capacity to do work, as measured by the maximum amount of oxygen it can use, declines by age 75 to less than half what it was at 20. Reaction time and speed of movement slow, as nerve cells age. Bones gradually lose minerals, soften and shrink and fracture easily.

So many people rust out before they wear out because they fail to realize that the human body was made to be used for as long as a person lives," notes Dr. Robert Wear, exercise physiologist at the University of New Hampshire. As it turns out, using your body can mitigate and delay — not hasten — the ravages of age.

Marathoner's Example

Perhaps the most dramatic example was the famous marathoner Clarence De Mar, who ran 12 miles a day throughout his adult life and was still running 26-mile marathons at 68, two years before he succumbed to cancer. He died with the heart of a young man, with a well-developed heart muscle and coronary arteries two to three times normal size.

Studies of groups of older people have shown that exercise can significantly enhance vigor by increasing the body's work capacity. This means that the person's heart can deliver more oxygen to body tissues for longer periods. Exercise can also slow the loss of muscle tissue and the conversion of lean body mass to fat.

Research conducted by Dr. Everett Smith at the University of Wisconsin among persons who averaged 84 years of age showed that exercise can halt the loss of

bone and even increase the size of bones, thereby strengthening them. German studies have indicated that the more nerve cells are used, the less likely they are to age. And animal studies have shown that contrary to popular belief, exercise prevents joints from wearing out. Indeed, older persons who exercise were found to have less arthritic changes in their hips than older sedentary persons.

Dr. deVries reported that among 200 healthy persons between the ages of 56 and 88 who participated in a jog-walk program at least three times a week for 42 weeks, oxygen transport, lung capacity and arm strength all improved significantly when compared with a group of people who did not exercise. The participants also lost body fat and weight and their blood pressure dropped. Furthermore, exercise

had a relaxing effect, as measured by muscle tension, greater than that induced by the tranquilizer Miltown.

Assuming you're now convinced and ready to start flexing those atrophying muscles, how do you go about it? Before any previously sedentary person over 30 begins vigorous exercise capable of conditioning the heart, the first step is a thorough physical examination,

preferably with an exercise stress test. These are usually given by cardiologists in private offices, hospitals, clinics, preventive medicine institutes and at many YMCAs.

For older persons, a regimen of short periods of low-intensity exercise done over a relatively long time is preferable to the concentrated high-intensity exercise prescribed for the young. Dr. deVries prescribes a 15-to-20-minute jog-

walk regimen that starts out with an equal number of running and walking steps and gradually — over a period of 10 weeks — progresses into mostly running. If this regimen, which is done three times a week, is too strenuous, it can be cut back to more walking and less or no running.

Before every workout, Dr. deVries insists on 15 to 20 minutes of calisthenics and each session ends with 15 to 20 minutes of yoga-like stretching exercises to prevent muscle and joint injuries. The workouts themselves should start with a slow warm-up and end with a slow cool-down (a period of lighter exercise) to prevent heart problems.

Alternatives to jogging include swimming (a minimum of a quarter-mile done briskly without stopping), hard cycling, dancing and even horseback riding. But the elderly should not take up rigorous sports that they've never done before or abandoned years ago, Dr. deVries adds.

For those confined to a wheelchair, Dr. Wear suggests cutting a broomstick into two-foot lengths and holding a piece in both hands, swinging it up, back of the head, swinging it like a wet towel, and bending over with it. Even without the stick, a person in a wheelchair can do arm swings, side and forward bends and body rotations. All this is more fun if done to music.

By Susan Okie

WASHINGTON (WFI) — For the modern American seeking ways to avoid a heart attack, exercise can be given rather low priority.

While exercise is good for you — at least if you are male — the lack of it is only a "minor risk factor" for heart disease compared to smoking, high blood pressure or obesity, the study shows.

"Just throw your cigarette pack away and you've done more than all that jogging — and you don't have to get bitten by your neighbor's dog, run over by a bus or shot by a cop," said Dr. William Kannel, professor of medicine at Boston University.

Dr. Kannel is co-director of the Framingham Study, a study of 4,000 residents of Framingham, Mass., that has been going on since the 1950s.

Results of that study, he said, indicate that,

while a sedentary life poses some increased heart-attack risk for men, other factors are far more important. And, for women, there is no added risk, he said.

Activity patterns of healthy Framingham subjects were first recorded along with other information in the 1950s, long before jogging swept the country, Dr. Kannel said. While their exercise levels have been reassessed in the last 10 years, the subjects are now 60 to 90 years old, and have remained a "sedentary population," he said.

Benefits in Exercise

So, while statistics compare the benefits of moderate activity against none, they cannot assess the value of a long-term systematic exercise program.

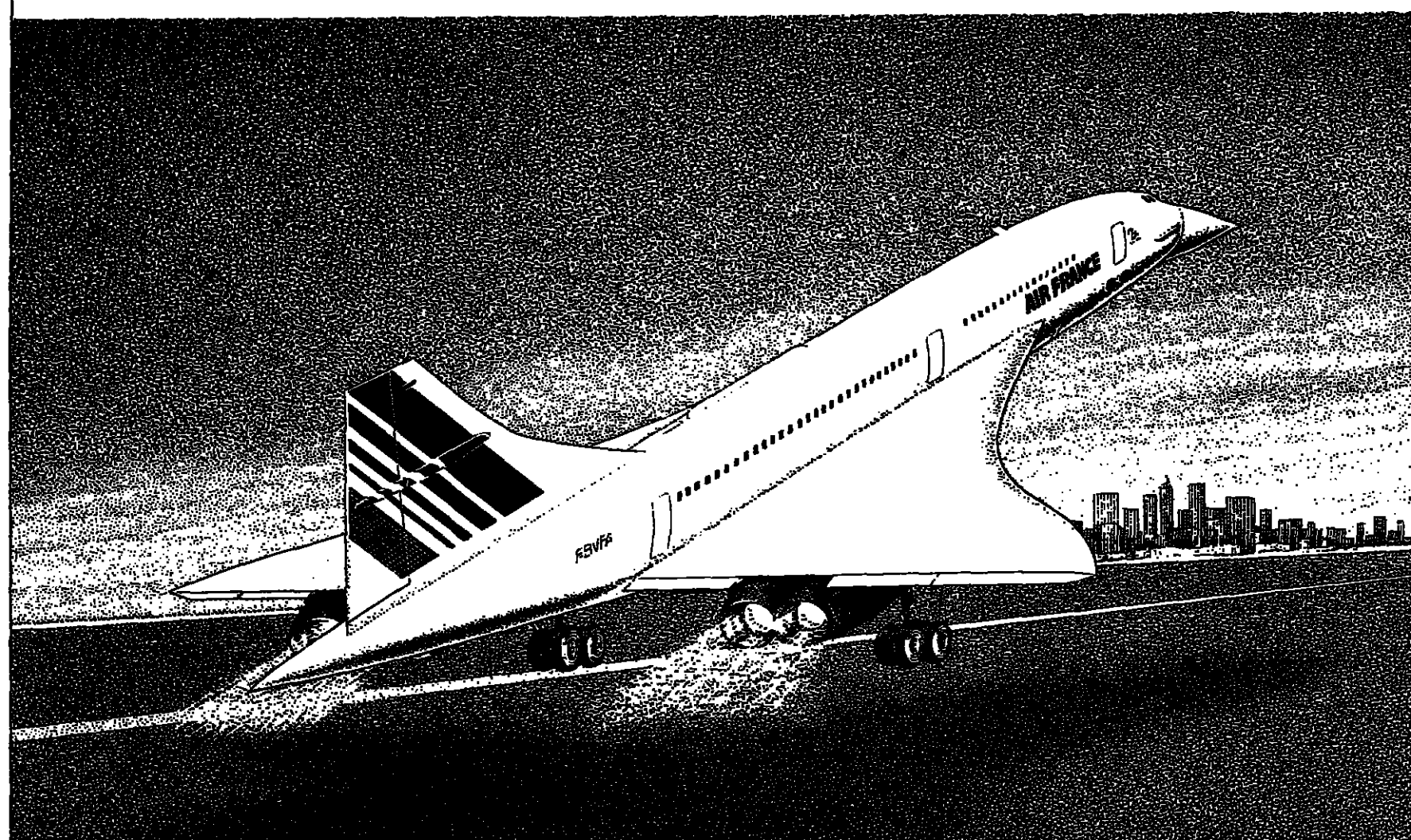
Other studies have shown that exercise can favorably alter other, more important risk factors like obesity, and possibly, even raise levels of a blood chemical called high-density

lipoprotein, thought to protect against heart disease. Dr. Kannel called exercise an important part of a comprehensive health program. "You don't see many fat, smoking joggers," he said.

But no one knows what level of exercise is most beneficial, and too-vigorous exercise may have risks of its own, he said. Research has concentrated on the incidence of heart disease in people with various activity levels, but has not measured the value of true physical fitness, in which a person's heart beats more slowly and his blood carries more oxygen because of constant conditioning.

Although none of the Framingham subjects had obvious heart disease or other illness when they were first studied, Dr. Kannel questioned whether the very desire to exercise might not be an indication of better health, which would bias the study's results. Perhaps, he said, vigorous people exercise, while others do not because of hidden ill health.

L'efficacité.



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Literature

South African Novelist
ies to Beat the Censor

By William Saltmarsh

ANNESBURG, Sept. 5. — Andre Brink, one of Africa's most widely acknowledged novelists, has launched a literary guerrilla against the country's censorship.

Chief weapon in the campaign is his latest book, "N Droe isen" (A Dry White which has been sent to a publishing firm he found to 2,000 subscribers, submission to the censors. It is banned now, at least it has been read," he said.

He is hoping his action will er and prompt the government to overhaul its tough censor-

is a 43-year-old professor of is at Rhodes University in Cape Province, is in the of the battle against the who at the last count had more than 18,000 books.

rs whose works have been include South Africans.

such as Prof. Brink himself, Nadine Gordimer and Etienne Leroux, as well as Western novelists of the caliber of John Updike, Georges Simenon, John Steinbeck, Iris Murdoch and George Orwell.

Most often, works are banned because they include sensitive racial themes, discussions of socialist or communist thinking or what is considered pornography.

Prof. Brink, a winner of the Dutch Reins Prinses Gertrids Prys, and last year short-listed for Britain's Booker Prize, decided to set up his publishing firm, Taurus, along with three other writers.

The decision came after his usual publishers had refused to accept one of his novels because his previous work "Kennis van die Aand" (Looking at Darkness) had been banned.

"Kennis van die Aand" dealt with a love affair between a colored (mixed race) man and a white woman.

Taurus announced in the press that the rejected novel, "Oomblik in die Wind" (Instant in the Wind) could be bought through the mail, and it was sold out within 10 days.

Taurus Subscribers.

That was four years ago and was the start for Taurus of compiling a list of subscribers, which grew as more books were issued in the same way.

Now Taurus has reached the point where it has sent out Prof. Brink's latest novel direct to the subscribers without previous notice. "They get it on approval," he said, "but none of them has returned it."

Prof. Brink added: "I would normally sell 3,000 to 5,000 copies of a book distributed in the normal way, but we decided to limit the print order to 2,000 as a precautionary measure."

"The main thing was to get the book to the readers before it was banned. If it pisses the censors, we will consider a reprint."

"We have covered our outlay and we are home and dry."

Detention Theme

"N Droe Wit Seisoen" concerns the death of a person held in police detention, clearly a touchy area in South Africa.

But Prof. Brink sees his unorthodox publishing methods as an attempt to draw attention to the effects of the severe censorship laws, as much as to reach the public.

He said publishers and printers were afraid of handling the works of authors whose earlier books had been banned, and eventually the writers themselves could be forced into self-censorship.

"The important thing is the authorities should realize the time has come for a drastic overhaul of our outdated censorship system," Prof. Brink said.

"I hope if this gets through, some sort of revision will take place."

— FRANK VAN BRINK

Arts Agenda

CLEVELAND TOUR — The Cleveland Orchestra, under its music director, Lorin Maazel, has opened a European tour that will take it to 16 cities in nine countries in 26 days. Principal stops include Sept. 11 and 12 in Berlin, where Maazel formerly was music director of the Deutsche Oper and the Berlin Radio Orchestra; Sept. 18 and 19 at the Palais des Beaux-Arts in Brussels; Sept. 26 at the Salle Pleyel in Paris and Sept. 28 at Royal Festival Hall in London. Other cities on the tour, which begins at the Lucerne Festival, are Stockholm, Goteborg and Malmo, Sweden; Oslo, Munich, Frankfurt, Bonn, Dusseldorf, Stuttgart, Vienna and Linz, Austria.

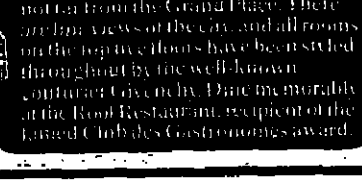
VIENNA — "Il Giuramento," by the 19th-century composer Saverio Mercadante, will be given three vocal performances in concert form Sept. 9, 12 and 13 by the Vienna State Opera. Gerd Albrecht will conduct, and the cast will include Maria Zampieri as Bianca, Agathe Balthar as Bianca, Silvia Hartman as Isabella, Peter Dvorak as Vincenzo, Robert Korte and Hans-Peter and Michele Hutter as Francesco. Albrecht will again be the conductor when the State Opera revives its 1976 production of Bellini's "The Trojans."

PARIS — The series of concerts being presented by IRCAM in connection with the Paris Museum exhibition at the Centre Georges Pompidou will resume Sept. 13 with a recital of the pianist Francis-Jean Thibault devoted to Scriabin and the Russian post-Romantic, with works by Alexander, Liszt, Debussy, Ravel and Tchaikovsky on the program, which will be repeated Sept. 15. On Sept. 14, in the series devoted to the beginnings of Russian modernism, the soprano Jane Manning and instrumentalists will perform songs, piano music and chamber music by Mikhail Glinka. This concert will be repeated Oct. 1. The concerts are all at 8:30 p.m. in the exhibition area.

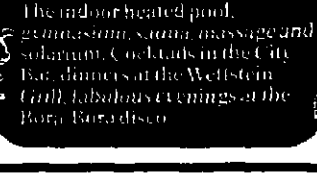
For reservations, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton reservation Service office in Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Paris and Stockholm.



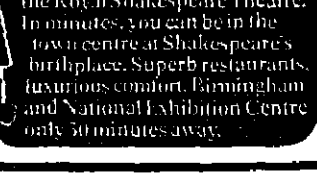
BRUSSELS HILTON
This elegant hotel stands on the banks of the Woluwe river, the equally elegant shopping area of Brussels, not far from the Grand Place. There are fine views of the city, and all rooms on the top floors have been recently decorated by the well-known interior decorator, Mrs. D. de Maessene. The hotel restaurant is a superb example of the finest in Belgian gastronomy, award-



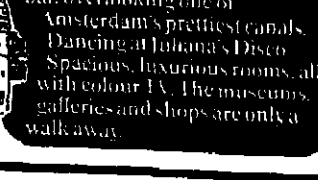
BASIL HILTON
You can walk to the station and airport. You can drive to the beautiful Palace of the Grand Duc. What else to remember? The indoor heated pool, gymnasium, sauna, massage and solarium. Cocktails in the City Bar. Dinners at the West-End Club. Librarians evenings at the Bar. Barbecue.



STRATFORD-UPON-AVON HILTON
It stands in landscaped gardens on the banks of the River Avon near the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. In minutes, you can be in the town centre or Shakespeare's birthplace. Superb restaurants, luxurious comfort, Birmingham and National Exhibition Centre only 30 minutes away.



AMSTERDAM HILTON
You'll remember the open fire that glows on cool evenings. The sophisticated restaurant and bar, overlooking one of Amsterdam's prettiest canals. Dancing at L'Amant's Disco. Spacious, luxurious rooms, all with colour TV. The museum galleries and shops are only a walk away.



سكدا من الاصل

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 9 Thursday, September 6, 1979

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Old Hits Record Prices Off 327.875-Ounce In Active Trading On NYSE

ON Sept. 5 (AP-DJ) — Gold surged again to a new closing high of here, up from \$324.25 yesterday down from a trading 330.

was fixed at a record here in the morning but slightly at the afternoon fix.

ich, gold traded as high as 300.50 an ounce, bid and substantial volume with demand coming from ast, dealers said. However, later on profit-taking to \$29.00, dealers said.

Dollar Weakens

foreign exchange market, weakened against most currencies in fairly quiet despite the Federal Reserve's move to tighten.

currency dealers expressed that the dollar did positively today after the recently pushed its target funds — a key indicator rate trends — up to 11% on 11% percent. However, dealer remarked that there's not much substance.

market appeared to have in advance the Fed's action, dealers now expect even increases in U.S. interest rate of rising inflation.

firmly despite the poor figures for August, but there was talk of a move by the authorities to get more growth back on track.

of England declined to on the rumors.

Sundebank reportedly 1 million Danish kroner currency was officially its floor in the European system of 34.645 DM for at the Frankfurt fixing.

hagen, the Danish national-old a little over \$20 million of the krona.

the one-kilo ingot and Napoleon gold coin record-highs on volume, million francs, the heaviest

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turnover ever, on the open gold market.

Silver prices reached a record high of 534 pence per troy ounce for three months on the London Metal Exchange on buying prompted by the record high gold fixing, traders said. However, prices eased later on profit-taking with three-months closing at \$33.5 pence for a rise of 34 pence from yesterday's closing level. Trading was active.

In New York, Commodity Exchange silver futures soared to record highs in early dealings, with buy and sell orders between \$11.37 and \$11.55 an ounce before stabilizing at around \$11.42, up 39.50 cents from last night's close.

The Chicago Board of Trade today approved an emergency resolution to double the trading limit to 40 cents on price changes in silver.

The new limit, effective immediately, apply only to those months in which silver is trading equal or above \$9 an ounce.

Energy Plan Said Ready In Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 5 (Reuters) — Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry reportedly has worked out a 16-year energy development program designed to reduce the nation's dependence on oil to 43 percent of its overall energy needs from the present 75 percent.

The Asahi Shimbun reported that government sources said the plan calls for production of 360 million barrels of oil equivalent from coal liquefaction by 1995. The liquefaction plants will be built mainly abroad and in partnership with coal-exporting countries such as Australia, Canada and the United States.

The daily said that MITI noted the long-range energy demand and supply estimate announced by the General Energy Council last week, but declined to confirm its report.

Other Targets

Other targets include the installation of 12 million home solar-heating systems and solar batteries, joint development of natural gas in Siberia and Abu Dhabi and construction of geothermal power plants at more than 20 sites in Japan.

The switch to coal from oil in the cement and paper-pulp industries will be stepped up, it added.

Separately, MITI said that Japan plans a three-year hunt for exploitable oil and natural gas reserves in the Antarctic Ocean. The ministry said it will begin its survey in the Weddell, Ross and Bellingshausen Seas at the end of 1980 and will seek an initial appropriation of \$2.4 million.

Oil and natural gas deposits in the Antarctic are estimated at 45 billion barrels and 3.24 trillion cubic meters respectively, the ministry said. The ministry said several other nations have already struck oil deposits in the Antarctic, but its findings were not made known.

German Deficit Transactions

FURT, Sept. 5 (Reuters) — Germany's current-account deficit narrowed to a provisional 3.18 billion DM in July, 1978, bank reported today.

Personal figures are rough, with the provisional data Aug. 27 by the federal office (IHT, Aug. 28).

Fidelity World Fund

Société Anonyme, Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg 9 987
Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

Office of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Fidelity World Fund, a société anonyme organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the offices of the Fund, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, on September 25th, 1979, specifically, but without limitation, for the purposes:

1. Consideration of the report of the Board of Directors and the report of the Statutory Auditor for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1979;

2. Approval of the balance sheet and income statement for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1979;

3. Election of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor;

4. Election of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor;

5. Election of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor;

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Cuts Costs of Inflated Inventories

U.K. Tax Change to Benefit Foreigners

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, Sept. 5 (NYT) — A recently enacted U.K. law may substantially benefit foreign companies with major British operations by removing their liability for some corporate income taxes on inventories with values that have been artificially inflated in other words, profits produced solely by inflation.

U.S. and other companies with sizable U.K. operations now may release as profits the reserves they had set aside to pay these taxes. These may be reported as extraordinary profits, some of which may be paid out in higher dividends.

The extraordinary gains now

being calculated also reflect recommendations by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the private U.S. rule-making body. The FASB is expected later this month to adopt draft proposals that also would allow companies to show as profits the taxes on phantom gains that are unlikely to be paid.

Beneficiaries

Much of the effect of the new British law will be on multinational companies because U.K.-based companies have tended in recent years to provide only for taxes that they actually expected to pay.

One of the first to disclose the extent of its gains related to the new law is the Canadian-based Seagram Co. Last week the distiller said its earnings would soar by more than \$75 million for the quarter ended July 31 compared to net of \$18.4 million the previous quarter.

American Brands, F.W. Woolworth, Eastman Kodak, H.J. Heinz, Ford Motor and several others are believed ready to show similar gains. Massey-Ferguson has already reported a benefit that has turned a loss for its most recent quarter into a profit.

"Cash-wise it doesn't make any difference," remarked Robin Lane, financial controller of Seagram Distillers here. "One didn't expect to be in a position to pay these taxes anyway." But the money at least can now flow from earmarked

reserves down to bottom-line profits, analysts note.

In 1975, Britain introduced an interim plan of relieving companies of paying taxes on inventory profits and this summer, Parliament passed legislation that allows companies to forget about the possibility that some of this tax relief might be subject to government recapture under "clawback" provisions. This could have happened if the value of an inventory declined.

Other Proposals

The 1973-74 and 1974-75 tax years are initially affected and in each year ahead more potential tax relief will be disregarded as long as they have been on the books for six years.

More than \$11 billion is involved, but the government estimates it would lose only about \$56 million a year over the next few years.

"It is important that the tax system should take account of the effects of inflation on businesses," said Chancellor Geoffrey Howe in his June budget message.

Other tax proposals, contained in draft No. 24 of the Accounting Standards Committee, was circulated at the end of April for comment by Oct. 31. At least one is likely to stir comment. It calls for a current-cost balance sheet. Executives in heavy industry generally frown on this idea because it will inevitably mean big adjustments for depreciation.

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'If It's Economically Sound' Technology Transfers Increasing

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP-DJ) — Because overseas investments can be risky and often unprofitable, and exported goods subject to tariffs, U.S. companies increasingly are taking advantage of international eagerness for their technology by selling proprietary knowledge instead of products.

And increasingly, other countries, trying to reduce their dependence on U.S. imports, are encouraging — and sometimes requiring — the sharing of technology so they can make the products themselves.

According to the Commerce Department, U.S. companies in 1977 received \$2.95 billion in royalties and licensing fees from abroad for technology, up from \$1.32 billion at the start of the decade. But analysts say it is difficult to measure the exact level of technology flowing out of the United States.

Nevertheless, most observers and exporting companies agree that such sales are definitely increasing despite the fact that, according to a Commerce Department analyst, royalty income only equals four to five cents for every dollar that would be earned exporting a product and that some countries use the imported know-how to become competitors on world markets.

Seeking Buyers

Companies that once limited their sales to outmoded technology now eagerly seek buyers for their latest developments. "It represents a watershed in corporate thinking. Even big companies like General Motors are now willing to sell their technology," says Jack Baranson, a former World Bank economist who recently published a book on technology transfer.

Although developing countries are anxious to acquire U.S. technology, industrialized countries are the major customers. The Japanese, French, British and West Germans are intensely eager to gain U.S. know-how in computers and semiconductors. Hitachi, for example, acquired substantial computer expertise by investing in Amdahl Corp., while France is developing a large-scale integrated-circuit industry based on technology from Motorola and National Semiconductor.

Labor unions, however, worry that jobs will be lost to other countries through sale of technology. "America's technological lead has long been its greatest asset in international trade. . . . When we export our technology we further compromise our advantage over other nations," AFL-CIO official Rudolph Oswald recently told a Senate committee.

Some businessmen agree that selling technology is not a sound practice. "Technology is the lifeblood of competitive leadership, and successful companies guard it jealously," declares Mark Shepherd Jr., chairman of Texas Instruments. The big electronics concern refuses to sell its technology because, as Mr. Shepherd says, the only adequate reward for the company's investment in research and development is a share of world markets. "This is why protection of our proprietary rights for use of our technology is so important," he says.

Developing nations like Brazil, Mexico, South Korea and India plus Eastern European nations are all pushing hard for technology agreements with the United States, even though they resent being clients of Western industrialized countries. But their weak balance-of-payments situation often makes local production the only way to obtain U.S. products. And many of these nations will not permit U.S. companies to set up wholly owned subsidiaries.

A Compromise

For U.S. companies, the opportunity often is as mixture of pluses and minuses. "Quite honestly, a licensing agreement is a compromise," says John Hackett, of Cummins Engine, whose company has such an arrangement in South Korea. "Our predilection is to manufacture and to ship goods. That's where we create the value-added. But in a world where people want the knowledge more than the product, we have to decide how much our knowledge is worth," he says.

General Motors decided that sharing its technology was the only way to crack Poland as a possible stepping stone to Eastern Europe. Those nations lack the foreign exchange to buy large numbers of GM vehicles, and will not allow GM to own plants. Consequently, four years ago, GM and Poland worked out a scheme under which GM would design a plant to build vans there, taking payment in the form of vans to be sold in Western Europe.

"Our preference would be to build and operate a plant," says a GM spokesman, "but if we have to end our former operating principles, we will if it's economically sound."

Because of Poland's current economic difficulties, the agreement has not been signed, however.

Water Has Always Been the Key' in the West

Water Problem May Undermine U.S. Synfuel Plan

By Bill Richards

BROADUS, Mont. (WP) — President Carter's call for development of a synthetic-fuel program massive enough to churn out the equivalent of 2.5 million barrels of oil daily by 1990 requires two critical components in the West — coal and water. The coal is here in abundance — millions of tons conveniently close to the surface between southeastern Montana and eastern Wyoming. But water is another story.

Synthetic liquid-fuel plants, the type currently favored by administration energy experts, are voracious water consumers. One such plant alone will require nearly 30 billion gallons of water, or 9.78 billion gallons, annually. (An acre-foot is the amount of water required to flood an acre of land to a depth of one foot.)

Some experts believe it will take as many as 20 coal-liquefaction plants in the northern plains coal fields to meet the president's goal.

Such development, leaving aside other environmental considerations, would mean a massive strain on the region's water supply, particularly during the late-summer dry season when ranchers and farmers tap heavily into the rivers.

Expert Assurance

Despite recent assurances from experts in Washington that there is enough water for synfuel developers and agriculture alike, signs are growing here that the synfuel program is headed for opposition over the water issue.

Environmental officials say at least a dozen local groups, some with as many as 1,000 members, have begun organizing opposition against any federal demands for water for synfuel development.

"Water has always been the key to anything that happens out here," said James Posewitz, an official of Montana's Fish, Wildlife and Parks Department. "I can assure you that any attempt by the feds to take away the states prerogative to allocate its water is certainly going to be resisted."

Officials here say the Supreme Court has already ruled that a state which has begun formal adjudication of its water allocations can preempt federal claims. Montana began such a process several years ago.

Distribution Problem

The Energy Department, in an environmental analysis of liquid-fuel development released last month, noted that "distribution rather than quantity is the problem" with water. The department suggested that "either new or storage, inter-basin transfers, changes in present use, or use of ground water would be necessary to some extent" to develop the synfuel program.

The DOE analysis and a more detailed study now being done by the Water Resources Council look at the Yellowstone River and its tributaries, such as the Powder, Tongue and Big Horn rivers. Council Director Leo Eisel predicted that development of coal and oil-shale technology could require investments of more than \$1 billion in water facilities which take 15 to 20 years to complete.

The council's report, due in the fall, is leaning toward recommending a massive tap on the Yellowstone near Sidney, Mont., on the North Dakota border, as well as smaller taps further upstream, according to officials of the group.

Low-Flow Blow

But officials here say the federal experts failed to estimate for low-flow years when water in the Yellowstone and its tributaries drops precipitously. They voice concern that in low-flow periods, the farm water would be cut back so synfuel plants could continue.

A second concern here is that federal energy calculations do not account for so-called "in-stream" reservations of water in the Yellowstone, which the state enacted this year. The reservations grant water allocations from the river for agricultural and municipal uses and require that a huge amount of Yellowstone water be left in the river as it passes Sidney on its way out of state to ensure that overall water quality remains high in the river.

State officials and environmentalists here are alarmed that synfuel development using water from the Yellowstone — the nation's longest remaining free-flowing river outside of Alaska — and its tributaries would someday require building dams on the river to ensure water supplies during low-flow periods.

Appalachia Shale

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 5 (AP-DJ) — U.S. officials believe it is financially feasible to tap vast veins of shale rock lying beneath West Virginia and other parts of the Appalachian Mountains in the eastern United States to produce oil and natural gas.

Arlen Hunt, assistant manager for the federal energy department's Eastern Gas-Shale Project, said that based upon initial exploration, geologists estimate the shale contains thousands of trillion cubic feet of natural gas. The quantity of oil also is huge, but would be more difficult to recover, he said.

Tenneco in Deal With Oxy Pete

HOUSTON, Sept. 5 (AP-DJ) — Tenneco and Occidental Petroleum announced today they have formed a partnership to produce shale oil from Occidental's federal oil-shale tract in Colorado.

Tenneco has agreed to spend \$110 million in the development of the tract and will have a half interest in the tract. Part of this investment will be for purchase of assets previously acquired by Occidental.

The agreement calls for joint development of shale oil on a commercial basis with Occidental as operator and Tenneco as a full and equal partner.

Meanwhile, in Cleveland, Paraho Development Corp., in which Standard Oil of Ohio maintains an interest, said today it will soon begin the first of a series of field operations to test various types of foreign and domestic oil shales. The tests will try to determine how different shales perform in its process and to produce sizable samples of typical products.

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IBM, MCA In Disc Venture

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 — In a major move into the consumer area, International Business Machines announced today it is forming a joint venture with MCA Inc. to develop, manufacture and market video discs and video disc players.

The venture, to be known as Discovision Associates, will be equally owned and controlled by IBM and MCA. The current video disc business and assets of MCA, including its patents and technology, become a part of the joint venture.

MCA, however, retains its copyrights and other rights pertaining to program material, as well as its business of distributing consumer video discs.

IBM's contribution to the venture include patents, technology and other assets relating to its video disc development efforts, as well as cash. "This is a major, first move for us, but it is also a natural extension of our computer business," an IBM spokesman said.

Video discs are currently sold for entertainment and educational purposes only and analysts expect that the two companies will expand this market. MCA is already selling a system in the U.S. market with Philips, the only one currently available. MCA produces and sells the discs while Philips produces and manufactures the playing systems. The Philips-MCA agreement is not affected by the IBM joint venture.

IBM, the most actively traded issue on the New York Stock Exchange today, eased 1/8 to 68 1/2, which has developed a system that is expected to be introduced in the early 1980's, was third most active and off 1/4 to 25 1/4.

In Amsterdam, Philips said the move represents a further step towards "standardization" of its system developed with MCA, but a spokesman added the IBM-MCA venture also represents competition on production of

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	Div. in \$ Yld. P/E	12 Month High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E	12 Month High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E	12 Month High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E	12 Month High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E
IBM	3.10 10.0 10.0	110.0 100.0 10.0 10.0	110.0 100.0 10.0 10.0	110.0 100.0 10.0 10.0	110.0 100.0 10.0 10.0
Apple	1.00 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0
Microsoft	1.00 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0
Oracle	1.00 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0
Unisys	1.00 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0
Spacelabs	1.00 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0	100.0 90.0 10.0 10.0
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Stinnes'78 Success Serving World Markets

Stinnes AG achieved substantially better results than in the previous year. Against a background of more favorable economic conditions, the company made considerable progress toward improving its market penetration, strengthening its interactivities, and streamlining its organization and management.

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ization
ny 1. 1979, Stinnes AG transferred its heating oil and trading activities, handled by Stinnes-Stromeyer and actively, to Deutsche BP - this as part of the deal vEBA and British Petroleum concluded in 1978. ne time, Stinnes AG was restructured into 10 divisions:



Our concept for the future
As a diversified, internationally active service company, concentrating on trading and transport and employing a staff of 20,000 in 18 countries, Stinnes is well prepared to meet the challenges of the future. Our objectives: strengthen the markets where we are strong; develop new markets and service capabilities; continue to build our international network.

Stinnes Group Highlights	1978 (DM '000)	1977 (DM '000)
Total sales and revenues	11,035,000	9,958,000
Net income before tax	94,400	39,100
Net income after tax	60,200	14,200
Fixed assets and intangibles	810,200	846,400
Total assets	2,578,400	2,799,600
Shareholders' equity	388,300	366,000
Capital expenditure	140,300	141,100
Profit transfer	22,000	4,200

Outlook 1979
The upward trend in results achieved in 1978 continued through the first half of 1979, and the prospects that the results for the current year as a whole will match or surpass last year's performance are quite good. For a copy of our Annual Report in English or German, please write to:

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A Preview of the College Football Season, Opening This Weekend

YORK, Sept. 5 (NYT)—The football season begins for most colleges this weekend. Here is a preview, section by section:

EAST
Penn State came close to winning the national championship last season, but Joe Paterno has to replace too many starters to consider this year's Nittany team a contender for the top spot. The team is expected to challenge for the top spot. The team is expected to challenge for the top spot. The team is expected to challenge for the top spot.

particularly on defense. The Cadets do not have an easy schedule. Boston College cannot do anything but improve after a 0-11 record in 1978 while West Virginia appears improved only slightly. Holy Cross returns a number of good players from its best team since 1961 and Colgate, after one lousy campaign (3-8), should be improved with John Marz back at quarterback. Villanova has over 12 returning starters. The Ivy League will have another battle to the end, with Dartmouth, the defending champion, and Brown the favorites. However, Princeton and Columbia have the only returning experienced quarterbacks in the league. Yale lost many through graduation.

Alabama's coach, Bear Bryant is 65 years old with 284 victories as a head coach. He needs 31 triumphs to break Amos Alonzo Stagg's record of 314 victories. He recently signed a five-year contract and is intent on sticking around to set the standard. His 1979 Crimson Tide could get 12 of those victories and another national title. Although Alabama lost many fine players, such as Jeff Rutledge at quarterback and Barry Kraus at linebacker, the Tide is another solid wishbone team. After all, Bryant and Alabama survived when outstanding quarterbacks, such as Joe Namath and Ken Stabler, left before. The problem this year is for Steadman Sheely to remain healthy at quarterback. He is a senior who had knee surgery. Alabama at least should return to the Sugar Bowl as Southeastern Conference champion. The second best team in the region may be Florida State, an independent, which has improved greatly in three seasons under coach Bobby Bowden. Jimmy Jordan and Willy Woodham give the Seminoles a better pair of quarterbacks than any other team in the nation and last year's entire offensive backfield will return. Auburn is a threat to Alabama in the SEC, but the Tigers were placed on a two-year probation by the NCAA last May because of alleged recruiting violations. Therefore, no matter how well Auburn does this season, it cannot go to a bowl game.

Georgia might move back into the race along with Florida, a team that keeps reaching for the top but never quite makes it. The big new hope is at Tennessee, where Johnny Majors, who has turned the corner in his attempt to revive his alma mater's fortunes, said "We're better, faster, stronger, smarter and have leadership." Jimmy Streeter is the Volunteer quarterback and the first Tennessee player to gain over 2,000 yards in a season (593 rushing and 1,418 passing in 1978). North Carolina State is expected to replace Clemson as the champion of the Atlantic Coast Conference. The Wolfpack has an excellent secondary and an experienced offensive backfield, despite the loss of Ted Brown, a tailback. Woodrow Wilson, the N.C. State safety, should be an easy name to remember but a difficult man to beat. Clemson enters its first full season under coach Danny Ford, who has a 1-0 career record. He took over to coach the Tigers to victory against Ohio State in the Gator Bowl last December, the game that cost Woody Hayes his job as the Buckeyes' coach. Maryland may not be as strong as last year while North Carolina, needing defensive help, could challenge in the league. Tulane and Miami are improved and Georgia Tech is marking time before it is an official member of the ACC.

MIDWEST
Woody Hayes is gone and Ohio State may not win the Big Ten title, but one has nothing to worry about. Suddenly, the "Big Two" of the Big Ten, Michigan and Ohio State, have a real challenge on their hands from Purdue and Michigan State. This is not related to Hayes' departure from coaching. It began developing last year, when Michigan State tied Michigan for the league title and Ohio State finished fourth behind Purdue. Mark Herrmann, Purdue's quarterback, is considered in the running for the Heisman Trophy, although only a junior. He leads a team that is practically intact after a successful 1978 season that ended with a one-sided Peach Bowl triumph over Georgia Tech. The Boilermakers are favored to win their first Big Ten title since they shared it with Indiana and Minnesota in 1967. Ohio State also has a good, young quarterback in Art Schlichter, who is a sophomore. The Buckeyes' first new coach in over 25 years, Earle Bruce, may order a lot more passing than Hayes ever dreamed of. Michigan, however, is replacing its quarterback for the first time in five seasons as Rich Leach has graduated. The Wolverines are strong defensively, led by a linebacker, Ron Smith. Michigan is going to go to the Rose Bowl last year because it was finishing a three-year probation. Now free to make bowl trips, the Spartans have reason to believe they can make it. Eugene Byrd, a Spartan split end, is one of the nation's top pass receivers. Notre Dame is, of course, the No. 1 independent team in the region. The Irish program seems to be in the first three games, against Michigan and Michigan State. If Coach Dan Devine gets his crew through the most difficult opening in Notre Dame history, he has a big winner. Vagas Ferguson, who set Notre Dame's season rushing record with 1,192 yards in 1978, is back, although Jerome Heavens, the career rushing leader, is gone. The big need is stability at quarterback. Oklahoma, Nebraska and Missouri head the Big Eight as Billy Sims, the 1978 Heisman Trophy winner, should give the Sooners the edge over almost anyone they face. Sims is attempting to become only the second player to win the Heisman Trophy twice. The other was Archie Griffin of Ohio State, in 1974 and 1975. Sims led the nation in scoring (10.9 points a game) and rushing (160.2 yards a game) last year. With the usual Oklahoma strength, it is difficult to see anyone beating the Sooners. Phil Bradley, Missouri's quarterback, may lead the Tigers to a big year and Missouri has a tradition of being one of the most surprising teams in the nation. L.M. Hipp is Nebraska's ace at running back on a team that is shy at quarterback. Colorado starts with a new coach, Chuck Fairbanks, who caused a furor by leaving the New England Patriots to return to the league where he had such success at Oklahoma.

SOUTHWEST
This year's Southwest Conference race could be much tighter than the five-team struggle in 1978. Southern Methodist and Baylor may join Texas, Houston, Texas Tech, Texas A & M and Arkansas in the battle for the top. Texas, however, has the best coach, and possibly even one of the nation's three or four best. Fred Akers was so successful coaching the Longhorns last year, when little was expected, that he earned an extended contract. That was a young team at Texas, which finished second to Houston in the conference race. Now experience is deep in the heart of Texas. Texas Tech has the best fullback in the league, James Hadnot. Curtis Dickey and George Woodard of the Aggies are strong running backs. Mike Ford of SMU is the star quarterback in the area after ranking No. 2 in the nation in passing last season. Melvin Jones and Robert Jones are tackles who lead Houston's strong offensive line. So what has Texas got to match all this offense? Simply one of the best defenses around. Johnnie Johns is as good a free safety as the conference has produced in many years. Most of the Longhorn defense shut out Maryland in the Sun Bowl last December is back. Texas may say it needs offensive players, such as a good quarterback, but the Longhorns have been saying that for years and still keep winning. Arkansas lost more players than any of the other contenders. North Texas State, with a 19-3 record the last two seasons, is by far the best independent in the area.

Stros Move Back Into First

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (UPI)—The Houston Astros moved back into first place in the National League West with a 9-4 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers. The Astros, who had a 7-6 loss in Atlanta, led the fourth time in the last five games.

or League Standings

League	Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
National League	St. Louis	25	10	.714	0
	Houston	24	11	.686	1
	Atlanta	24	12	.667	2
	Los Angeles	23	13	.643	3
	San Francisco	22	14	.611	4
	Philadelphia	21	15	.583	5
American League	Los Angeles	24	11	.686	0
	San Diego	23	12	.657	1
	Seattle	22	13	.629	2
	Minnesota	21	14	.600	3
	Chicago	20	15	.571	4
	California	19	16	.543	5

uesday's Scores

League	Team	Score
National League	St. Louis vs. Houston	7-6
	Atlanta vs. Los Angeles	10-7
	San Francisco vs. Philadelphia	10-7
	Los Angeles vs. San Diego	10-7
	San Francisco vs. Philadelphia	10-7
	Los Angeles vs. San Diego	10-7
American League	Los Angeles vs. San Diego	10-7
	San Diego vs. Los Angeles	10-7
	Seattle vs. Minnesota	10-7
	Minnesota vs. Seattle	10-7
	Chicago vs. California	10-7
	California vs. Chicago	10-7

Perry Quits Padres, Asks To Be Traded to Rangers

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 5 (UPI)—Gaylord Perry, baseball's biggest winner among active pitchers, announced yesterday that he was immediately quitting the San Diego Padres and planned to retire unless the club could work out a trade for him, preferably to the Texas Rangers. "If nothing can be worked out, then this is my last day in uniform," he said at a news conference. Perry, who turns 41 in two weeks, said he was returning to his farm in Williamston, N.C., to be closer to his family. "I need to get back closer to home to supervise the family," he said. "They [his four children, ages 12 to 16] are at the ages now where they need a father's supervision. My wife has been carrying the burden all these years."

ram Coach Protests Games on Thursday

ANAHEIM, Calif., Sept. 5 (AP)—Ray Malavasi, coach of the Los Angeles Rams, says that National Football League games on Thursday nights for teams that played the previous Sunday "aren't worth a darn." The Rams play at Denver tomorrow night in the first game under the new format. Malavasi said the scheduling of games four days apart "is ridiculous, it puts too much pressure on a team, particularly a team that has to travel and a team that has injuries."

Indian 5, Tigers 3

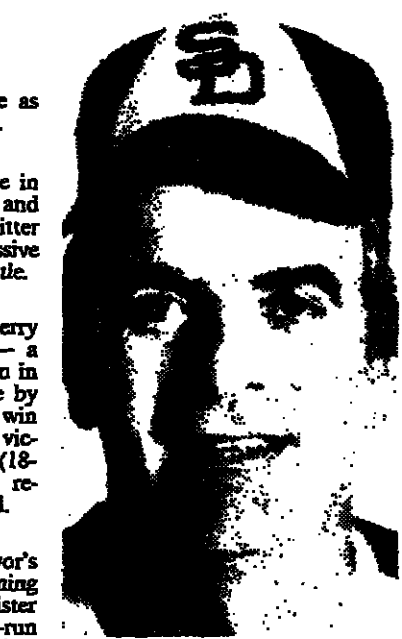
In Cleveland, Sid Monge pitched 2-1-3 innings of scoreless relief and Bobby Bonds drove in four runs with a home run and a single as Cleveland defeated Detroit, 5-3.

Yankees 3, Red Sox 2

In New York, Willie Randolph scored from second base on a two-out throwing error by Ted Simmons to snap a 2-2 tie in the eighth inning and Luis Tiant and Rich Gossage combined on a three-hit, leading New York to a 3-2 victory over slumping Boston. The loss was the fourth straight for Boston, its longest losing streak of the season, and 12th in its last 15 games.

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Gaylord Perry

Managers 2

In Seattle, Buddy Bell drove in three runs with a pair of singles and Steve Compton pitched a four-hitter to lift Texas to its fourth successive victory, a 5-2 decision over Seattle.

Twins 5, Royals 1

In Bloomington, Minn., Jerry Koosman allowed two hits — a one-out homer by John Wathan in the sixth and a two-out single by Willie Wilson in the ninth — to win his 18th game, a 5-1 Minnesota victory over Kansas. Koosman (18-11), a 35-year-old left-hander, retired the first 16 batters he faced.

White Sox 10, Angels 7

In Anaheim, Calif., Greg Pryor's two-out single in the eighth inning scored pinch runner Alan Bannister and Chet Lemon hit a two-run ninth-inning homer to boost Chicago to a 10-7 victory over California.

Braves 7, Reds 6

In Atlanta, Bob Horner had the big hit in a three-run seventh inning — a two-run double — as Atlanta broke a five-game losing streak with a 7-6 victory over Cincinnati. Atlanta trailed by a run when Eddie Miller and Gary Matthews opened the seventh with singles against Doug Bair (10-7). Cincinnati's third pitcher, Horner then hit the ball barely fair down the right-field line, scoring both runners.

Cardinals 6, Cubs 4

In Chicago, Pete Vuckovich pitched an eight-inning, 2-1, low-scoring game to defeat the Cubs, 6-4. Vuckovich (13-9) struck out seven and walked one. The loser was Willie Hernandez (4-4), making his first start after nearly two years in the Chicago bullpen.

Expos 5, Mets 1

In Montreal, Larry Parrish, Chris Speier and Dave Cash drove in fifth-inning runs to pace Montreal to a 5-1 victory over New York. The Expos won their eighth game in a row, extending their winning streak to a record-tying eight games. Rudy May (8-2) got the victory as second-place Montreal moved within two games of Pittsburgh, which was idle in the National League East.

Giants 3, Padres 1

In San Diego, Rob Andrews' two-run, bases-loaded single in the seventh inning helped San Francisco snap a five-game losing streak with a 3-1 victory over San Diego.

DuPre to Face Connors Next

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (UPI)—Pat DuPre, the 16-year-old third seed, ran up against 19-year-old Kathy Jordan, the national collegiate champion, and had to struggle more than 2 1/2 hours before winning, 4-6, 6-1, 7-6. After splitting the first two sets, Jordan and Austin attacked each other vigorously. Jordan had six break points against Austin in the sixth game of the final set, but Austin pulled out of the trouble each time for 3-3. Then there were four consecutive service breaks before Jordan held for 6-5 after two deuces. Austin won her final service game at 30 to set up the tiebreaker, 7-5, and the match.

Some Have It Easier

In contrast, third-seeded John McEnroe and fifth-seeded Roscoe Tanner enjoyed a relatively easy passage into the round of eight. McEnroe disposed of Tom Gorman, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1, and Tanner beat Tim Gullikson, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5, to set up another meeting with Bjorn Borg, whom he extended to five sets in the Wimbledon final. The other quarterfinal pairings are McEnroe against Eddie Dibbs and Vitas Gerulaitis against Jose-Luis Clerc.

Woman Signed By NBA Pacers

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5 (UPI)—The Indiana Pacers today signed Ann Meyers, the former UCLA basketball star, to a contract that could make her the first woman to play in the National Basketball Association. The 48-year-old Geoffrion, who ranks 14th on the all-time National Hockey League scoring list, decided after his retirement as a player, has signed a three-year coaching contract with a possible three-year extension. "It's the biggest thrill of my life... it's the biggest dream of my life," said Geoffrion, who resigned as a vice president of the Atlanta Flames in the NHL to take the Montreal position.

Transactions

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CLEVELAND CAVALS—Signed Jerry Goldstein, forward, and Ernie Jackson, defensive back.
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RELEASED Todd Christensen, fullback, and Don Fawcett, offensive tackle.
WASHINGTON REDSKINS—Signed Leslie Parris, fullback, and John McDaniel, wide receiver.
Placed like Parris, running back, on the injured reserve list, and placed Kris Holmes, wide receiver, on the reserve list.

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Geoffrion, Healthy Again, Named Canadiens' Coach

MONTREAL, Sept. 5 — Bernie "Boom-Boom" Geoffrion, whose playing career with the Montreal Canadiens earned him a spot in the Hockey Hall of Fame, was named yesterday to coach the Stanley Cup champions. The 48-year-old Geoffrion, who ranks 14th on the all-time National Hockey League scoring list, decided after his retirement as a player, has signed a three-year coaching contract with a possible three-year extension. "It's the biggest thrill of my life... it's the biggest dream of my life," said Geoffrion, who resigned as a vice president of the Atlanta Flames in the NHL to take the Montreal position.

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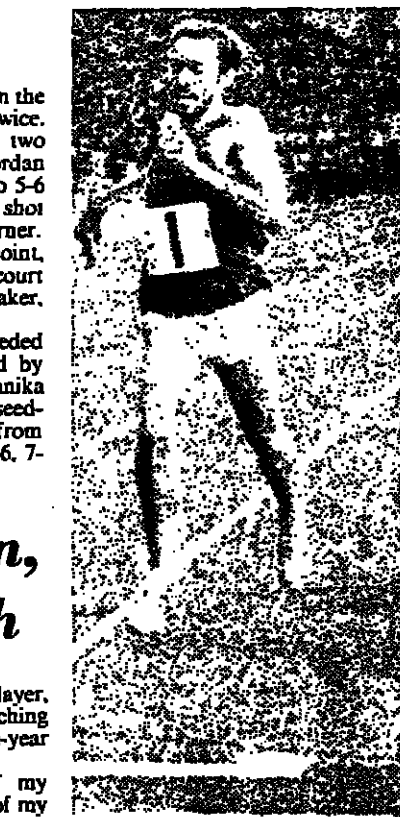
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Steve Overtt at the finish.

Overtt Misses Another Record

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5 (AP)—Steve Overtt came within one-hundredth of a second of equalling the world record in the 1,500-meter run here yesterday with a clocking of 3 minutes, 32.11 seconds at an international track and field meet. The world's record of 3:32.0 was set last month by Sebastian Coe. John Robson was second yesterday in 3:33.9 and Alex Gonzalez was third in 3:35.3. Last week, Overtt just missed breaking Coe's record for the mile, running it in 3:49.6, the third-fastest time recorded. Coe ran it in 3:49.

Manchester City Sets Soccer-Sale Record

MANCHESTER, England, Sept. 5 (AP)—Manchester City set a British soccer transfer record today, paying nearly \$3 million for Steve Daley, a Wolverhampton midfielder. The actual fee for Daley was \$2.3 million, but Manchester City also agreed to pay the 10 percent signing fee and 15 percent tax on the deal. Nottingham Forest set the old record seven months ago when it paid more than \$2.3 million to Birmingham for striker Trevor Francis.

Cauten Wins in U.S.

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J., Sept. 5 (UPI)—A near-record crowd was on hand at the Meadowlands track here last night to witness the one-day return of jockey Steve Cauten from Europe. Cauten's six mounts finished second, twice, third, twice and out of the money twice.

Resolute Blackjack

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Bugs Really Count For UN Members

The placement of these bugs in UN ambassadors' apartments is subject to negotiation between the various intelligence services. Most agencies prefer to plant their bugs in an ambassador's bedroom on the theory that he might say more there than he would in his living room or dining room. But if you put 100

By eliminating all the different hiding places, it looked as if the CIA was the one that did the damage.

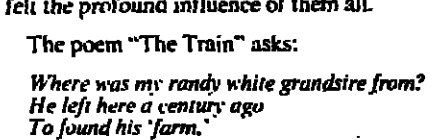
But the CIA's UN station boss indignantly denied it, and told the other agents, "Everybody knows that by law we're not allowed to bug anybody in our own country."

Derek Walcott — More Honored Abroad Than at Home

A Poet of the Caribbean

Traffic sounds floated up to the balcony. The poet got up, went inside and lit another cigarette.

"Things get writers one way or the other," he said. "Something always gets a writer." He



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Rudolf Hess, the highest ranking Nazi in captivity, has been moved from his cell at Spandau prison in Berlin.

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